The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898] 37

EIGHT MEN CREMATED

Disastrous Fire at Toledo, Ohio.

Spontaneous Combustion of An Elevator.

The Building Was Filled With Dry Grain and Burned Like a Tinder Box.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 20.—Eight men were cremated and eight seriously burned is the result of a bad fire here tonight. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co., at 8 o'clock, caused this terrific destruction of life and none of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any details of the affair.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, after being blown through the window of the lower story, was conscious for a moment and said that about 8.30 a terrible explosion occured on the south side of the elevator and that he knew there were about twenty men at work on the seven floors of the building. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator the three children of superintendent Parks were visiting him at the time. One of these may recover, but Grace, a 17-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition and Harold, the third child, has not been found.

All over Toledo houses were shaken by the explosion as if by an earthquake and windows were shattered for blocks around. Very soon afterward flames burst from all sides of the elevator. It was but a few minutes till the fire department began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the heat of the fire. The river cut off escape on one side and there the flames seemed to be less fierce.

The families of a dozen men who were known to be at work within rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers, and fathers, made the scene indescribable.

It was learned that a force of twenty men had been in the building, their purpose being to load 30,000 bushels of grain during the night. No one in the entire number could be seen in any part of the building and it was impossible to reach them in any way. William Parks was found first. He was twenty feet from the building, frightfully burned and his clothing almost torn off.

He had been hurled from the fifth floor of the building and was found bleeding and burned with many bones broken. He did not long survive. Fireman David Kemp and Charles Keifer, the engineer were found at their places in the engine room. They were wounded by falling timbers and their faces were charred to a crisp by the flames.

The little daughter of William Parks was sitting at the desk in the office at the time of the explosion and was hurled out of the door. She walked down the elevation on which the building stands and dropped down, to be carried away unconscious, suffering from wounds from which she cannot recover.

IN THE ORIENT.

Serious Typhoons in Japanese Waters.

Ministers of Five Powers Condole With Li Hung Chang.

VICTORIA, Sept. 20.—The Empress of India arrived today, bringing news that serious typhoons have done great damage on the Japanese coast. In Yokohama harbor the British ship Lyndhurst and the Italian cruiser Marco Polo collided, both being damaged.

Japanese papers urge that more damages be demanded from Hawaii.

The wreck of the American ship Emily W. Whitney is reported from Shanghai and a number of the crew lost. She was lost in a typhoon, which caused the abandonment of the German ship Trinidad.

Reports from Canton say a revolution is assuming alarming proportions.

PEKING, Sept. 20.—The diplomatic reports of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese foreign office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these ministers.

John Sherman Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Hon. John Sherman is ill at his residence in this city from an acute attack of bronchitis. He has been in bed for about a week, but progressed favorably until two days ago, when there was a slight relapse. Today, however, he is reported as being better, though somewhat weak and with a little fever. His condition is not regarded as at all dangerous.

Embassador Cambon's New Post

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Echo de Paris says M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, is expected to be transferred to Vienna.

THE GAP TO BE BRIDGED

Eastward Progress of the Valley Road.

A Transcontinental Line Assured.

The Building of a Connection Across the Tehachapi Soon to be a Fact.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The incorporation of the new company, which is being formed for the purpose of constructing a line of railroad from Bakersfield southward through the Tehachapi mountains to a point on the line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, is expected to be accomplished before the end of the present week. The articles of incorporation of the new company and all the legal documents required in the work of perfecting the organization are now being drawn up in the law office of E. F. Preston, and the corporation papers will, in all probability, be filed with the secretary of state at Sacramento within a few days.

Captain A. H. Payson, second vice-president of the Valley road, who has been one of the prime movers in the plan to secure a trans-continental connection for that line, said yesterday that Attorney Preston had been engaged to attend to all legal matters connected with the incorporation of the company. The whole matter is now in his hands, and on that account Captain Payson said he did not care to discuss the plans of the new company.

It is admitted, however, that all preliminary arrangements have been made, that sufficient capital is pledged to warrant the promoters in perfecting the organization without further delay and that the corporation papers will be recorded just as soon as they can be drawn up.

It is stated that the new company will be capitalized at $6,000,000. This will enable it to build through to Los Angeles should the scheme prove feasible and advantageous after a connection is formed with the Santa Fe. Only a nominal amount of stock will be subscribed by the incorporators at the start. The amount will in all probability be little more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the law. When the corporation is perfected the work of obtaining a survey for the proposed road through the Tehachapi mountains will be undertaken without loss of time.

Among the incorporators of the new company will be I. W. Hellman, Claus Spreckels, John D. Spreckels, Robert Watt, Antoine Borel, and Captain A. H. Payson. I. W. Hellman is not a director or trustee of the Valley road although a large shareholder and bond holder. He will be more prominently identified with the new corporation and will be one of the directors selected for the first year. All of the other persons named are prominently connected with the management of the Valley road. In addition to those named, a number of other prominent local capitalists will lend their financial support to the new corporation. Among the number are nearly all of the members of the Hellman syndicate, which has taken and is still taking up the bonds of the Valley road.

The new railroad corporation will thus be backed almost if not entirely by local capital. The plans of the incorporators have not changed materially since they were outlined two weeks ago, and it is their hope, based on an estimate made by Engineer Storey of the Valley road, to have the new line through the Tehachapi mountains completed and in operation within two years from the day the survey is started.

OLD MEXICO.

Important Works of Improvement on the Tehuantepec Isthmus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Private advices received in this city are to the effect that extensive improvements are contemplated in the City of Mexico. Pierson & Sons, the English contractors have leased the Tehuantepec railroad and will reconstruct and rebuild the entire roadbed. The government will make improvements of the isthmus by dredging out the bar and making a harbor suitable for the largest ocean steamers afloat. Six million dollars will be expended in this work.

The contract has been let to sewer the entire City of Mexico, by the Sanitation Board to a firm of French contractors, Messrs. Vezin & Letteilier of Paris, representing French capitalists. The sewerage system must be completed within four years from the date of the contract.

MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The Trouble to be Settled by Arbitration.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Sept. 20.—The miners' strike in the third pit is over and work will be resumed in all the pits tomorrow, pending a settlement of the differences by arbitration. Both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The acceptance of the arbitration proposition is regarded as a victory for the miners.

Under the terms of the settlement the operators have agreed to withdraw the suits against the strikers who are now locked up in the county jail, charged with riot, and to refund the money withheld from the employes under the individual contracts. About 3000 miners were affected by the strike, which threatened to spread to all points in the Pittsburg district.

No News of Kitchener.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Inquiries made at the British foreign office today show that no news has been received from Sir Herbert Kitchener since he left Omdurman. News from the British commander is momentarily expected, however, and it will doubtless be in the nature of the guesses made, namely, that the Egyptian flag is now flying over Fashoda.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICANS

Judges and Congressmen Nominated.

The Gold Standard Strongly Indorsed.

A Republican Victory in November Confidently Predicted—Platform Adopted.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 21.—The Republican state convention assembled here today. E. E. Blake of Port Townsend was made temporary chairman. The only dissensions occurred in the selection of the assistant secretary. After W. W. Robertson was unanimously chosen, a member of the Lewis county delegation announced that Robertson was formerly a Democrat and had not yet fully identified himself with the Republican party. Robertson requested his name withdrawn and the request was granted, John Elwell of Clark county being substituted.

TACOMA, Sept. 21.—The Republican state convention today nominated the following ticket:

Congressmen—W. T. Jones of Yakima and Francis W. Cushman of Tacoma.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Mark A. Fullerton of Colfax and T. J. Anderson of Walla Walla (renominated).

The nominations of Jones and Cushman were by acclamation and the nominations of the Supreme Judges were made unanimous before the result of the first and only ballot was announced.

The platform was adopted just as it came from the committee without submission or a dissenting voice. There was some controversy in the committee on the financial plank and the subject of territorial expansion. The eastern Washington delegates wanted to incorporate the St. Louis financial plank, but they were outvoted by those from the west side who insisted on a specific declaration for the gold standard.

Scott Sweetland, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order and E. P. Blake was chosen temporary chairman. In his address to the convention Blake predicted a Republican success in November and urged the necessity of harmonious and united action.

The committees were appointed and a recess taken until the afternoon.

When the convention reconvened the committee on permanent organization reported T. B. Fiske for permanent chairman. On taking the chair Fiske made a brief speech.

For Congressman W. L. Jones and F. W. Cushman were before the convention and the nominations were made by acclamation. Both candidates addressed the convention.

WILL NOT DOWN

Dreyfus in the Role of Banquo's Ghost.

Even in His Exile the French Government Fears Him.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The papers here say the minister of war, General Chanoine, has examined the documents in the Dreyfus case and has ordered the prosecution of former Colonel Picquart on the charge of forgery and using forged documents.

During the investigation today Colonel Picquart made a statement which has caused a sensation. He said:

"This is, perhaps, the last time I shall speak in public, for I shall sleep perhaps in the military prison of Cherche Midi. Therefore, I wish to declare that if I find there the strangling cord of Le Mercier Picard, or the razor of Colonel Henry, it will be murder, for I have no idea of committing suicide."

The audience was intensely moved and shouted "Vive Picquart."

The judge, however, after a short deliberation decided to indefinitely adjourn the case and Colonel Picquart was led away between policemen.

Le Mercier Picard, the man referred to by Colonel Picquart, was a detective, understood to have been employed in the Dreyfus affair, who was found hanged in his lodgings about a year ago under circumstances which cast a doubt upon the theory put forward that he had committed suicide.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Devil's Island, where Alfred Dreyfus, the former captain in the French artillery, is confined under sentence for having sold secrets of the war office to a foreign government, is but a short distance from Cayenne, and it is possible that the revolt of convicts in French Guiana may be the death knell of the prisoner whose condition has so stirred up the French nation, for his guards are under strict orders to kill him if any attempt is made to release him, or if there is any possibility of his escaping.

His Head Sawn Off.

NEVADA CITY, Sept. 21.—Della Silva, a Portuguese employed at Carl Schmidt's saw mill on Washington ridge, six miles from here, stumbled and fell between two circular saws this morning. The top of his head was cut off, producing instant death.

CRAFTY DONS TRY A TRICK

Spanish Subtlety in Cuba.

The Autonomous Government Bobs Up.

Must be Settled With Before Evacuation Begins—An Ultimatum Probable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Official dispatches received by one of the embassies here from Havana confirm the reports that the colonial government of the island is taking a hand in shaping the terms on which the evacuation shall be executed. This, it is believed here, may develop some new phases in the situation in Cuba.

The colonial government was established by Spain shortly before the war broke out, there being a cabinet of five officers at Havana, and a legislative body with two houses. It carried out in a measure the long pending plan of giving Cuba home rule by means of autonomous government, but while in name autonomous, it was contended by the insurgent element that genuine home rule was lacking and that this colonial regime was a continuance of Spanish domination. It appears, however, that these colonial authorities are taking a very active part in the present negotiations and that there is more or less co-operation between them and the Spanish government. This creates a condition in which the United States must deal not only with Spain, but those who claim to represent the island itself, free from Spanish control.

The colonial or autonomist administration is very thoroughly organized and can exert much influence. It established a legation in Washington prior to the war with Spain, with prominent public men of Havana on the staff. It represents much of the wealth of Cuba and claims to stand for the educated classes as against the insurgents and illiterates.

It now seemes clear from the official as well as from the press reports from Havana and Madrid that the autonomist element is taking up the claim first advanced by Spain that many incidental questions as to Cuba must be settled before the evacuation begins. But the view among government officials here is that the Cuban autonomists, as well as the Spaniards, have no questions to advance or settle before evacuation is determined upon. The time and place of evacuation is looked upon by the authorities here as the only point involved and there is likely to be a rude awakening if the pro-Spanish element, either as autonomists or as native Spaniards, insists upon bringing in the determination of the cabinet of the Cuban debt, future forms of government, rates of tariff for Spain and many other subjects, as a preliminary to evacuation.

The American commissioners, according to the understanding here, will insist on a strict adherence to the protocol for an evacuation of the island, and, if need be, will submit an ultimatum against the subsidiary questions of Cuba's future.

While the Cuban colonial government is thus combining with the Spanish government in bringing forward these incidental questions, yet the opinion was expressed today by a high diplomatic officer, based on recent advices from Havana, that a serious issue would be averted and that the actual evacuation of the Spanish troops from Cuba would begin within the next month.

But it appears that the evacuation will cover a much longer time than has been anticipated. There are some 100,000 Spanish troops in the island. Allowing 1000 men on a transport and a vessel leaving every day, it would take 100 days, or over three months, for the evacuation. But the vessels are not available for a trip every day for 100 consecutive days, so that the time for departure would probably far exceed three months.

ALGER TALKS SOME MORE

Will Remove Incompetent Officers.

The War Department Had a Big Job.

Shortcomings and Privations the Necessary Outcome of a Sudden War.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22.—Secretary Alger, who arrived last night, was out early today. About 9 a. m. the secretary and surgeon general Sternberg, accompanied by Brigadier General Boynton, left for Chickamauga Park, where they spent the day in a critical inspection of the camp over which there has been so much controversy.

Before leaving Chattanooga, General Alger said to a reporter: "The press has been disposed to exaggerate the condition of some of the camps and things have been charged against the war department which were untrue and unwarranted. I want the facts and all the facts to come out, and have nothing to withhold from the public.

"The great trouble has been that the people have not appreciated the immense problem of forming an army of 250,000 volunteers without arms and without necessary equipments.

"The Spanish war came on us almost like a bolt from a clear sky and it found every branch of the war department unprepared for the task of equipping and handling such a vast number of trained men.

"For a time there was a difficulty in furnishing supplies and equipment for the troops, but that was to be expected. The department had only a limited supply of tents and it had practically no wagons or ambulances to start with. There were a thousand and more details to look after and a fairly disposed public will understand the disadvantages under which the department worked for many weeks. As fast as possible, supplies and equipments were sent to the several camps and if there has been lack of medicines and necessaries of life the fault is with the commanding officers of the camp.

"There may have been some incompetent officers, generals and colonels, in charge of some of the camps, and if such is found to be the case they will be held strictly to account for their misdeeds.

"If there are any commanding officers who are now incompetent or who fail to put their camps in first-class condition and keep them that way I propose that they shall be replaced by men who are competent and who will see that perfect sanitary conditions are established and maintained."

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Yellow Mill Pond Story Investigated.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 22.—At an inquest held this afternoon by Coroner Dillon, it was fully established by relatives of Emma Gill, of Southington, that the body found in Yellow Mill pond was hers. Her father and three brothers fully identified the remains and the coroner has issued an order permitting the body to be exhumed and taken to Southington for interment.

Undertaker Curtis, of Stratford, denies that Charles A. Plumb of that town, now under arrest for complicity in the crime has had the use of any wagon or team owned by him, for the last three months.

Plumb is still in custody but what evidence the police have to connect him with the crime, they refuse to divulge. Late this afternoon the police arrested Harry Guilford, son of Dr. Nancy Guilford, as he was attempting to enter the residence of his mother. Superintendent Birmingham absolutely refuses to say a word concerning the case.

City Republican Primaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The primary for the election of delegates to the Republican conventions was held today. The number of votes cast was 10,189. The election passed off quietly as there was no opposition in any of the assembly districts to the candidates' regular ticket. The conventions will meet next Tuesday evening in Native Sons hall, but will do little business other than organizing and electing temporary officers.

CHINA FEARS MORE TROUBLE

The Emperor Has Resigned.

Li Hung Chang May Return to Power.

The Country Practically at the Mercy of England, Russia and Japan.

SHANGHAI, Sept 22.—A local rumor is current here to the effect that the Emperor of China is dead. No details are obtainable, but it is said that the gates of Pekin are closed.

PEKING, Sept. 22.—An imperial edict just issued definitely announces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Empress (Dowager Empress) who has ordered the ministers to deliver to her in future their official reports.

It is difficult to obtain reliable information at the palace in regard to the proceeding, but the recent reformatory edicts probably caused the change. While the Emperor was subservient and a mere figurehead, the Dowager Empress permitted him to come in peace, but as soon as he attempted to act on his own initiative his practical deposition was the result. His principal adviser, Kang Yumoi, the Cantonese reformer, fled in spite of the vigorous attempt made to arrest him and it is said he is now on his way to Shanghai.

The effect of the change must be great. In all probability Li Hung Chang will be reinstated in power and Russian influence will increase. The hopes of reform so ardently cherished by the intelligent factions of the Chinese are now impossible of fulfillment.

The suddenness of the coup is said to be due to the desire of the Dowager Empress to prevent the mission of the Marquis Ito from being successful. The Japanese statesmen recently came to Peking with the object of trying to bring about an alliance, offensive and defensive between Japan and China. The new order of things will undoubtedly prejudice British interests in China.

It is reported today that the next edict will give the full reason for the change. The wording of the present edict is not yet obtainable, but it is to the effect that the Emperor requested the Dowager Empress to assume power, this being the third time the request has been made.

The Marquis Ito, in an interview before the edict was issued, said the Emperor received him yesterday in the most cordial manner and said he hoped to have the advantage of the advice of the Marquis in the reform which His Majesty intended to undertake.

The Marquis even then feared that the inaction and conservatism of the Chinese officials would nullify the reforms, although it is believed the Emperor was acting in good faith.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 22.—Advices from the Orient by the steamship Empress of India are as follows:

A serious mutinous conspiracy has occurred on the German ship Cristine in Kobe harbor. Assistance was sent from the Gefion and the men accused were eventually brought before the German acting consul. They will have to be sent to the vessel's port of entry to be tried for the offense. The prisoners consist of four Scotchmen, one Englishman and one German. The Belgian contract for the construction of the Luhan railroad has been ratified.

There are rumors of British and Japanese concessions on the island of Natal at Foo Chow. One of the members of the crew H. M. S. Linnett has been making a survey in the neighborhood for the information of Sir Claude MacDonald.

News comes from New Chwang that the Russians have been acquiring large tracts of land in the vicinity to make capital out of the proposed British railway enterprise in that region, as it seems that the land on the proposed route of the Russian railway has been purchased by the British, who demanded exorbitant prices for the same. The Russians, by way of check-mating their rivals, have commenced building in the north of New Chwang, without the necessity of formally purchasing or leasing the land from its owners, practically grabbing lots they required, and that as they had only built on the land, its owners could not help themselves and could not be amenable to any terms offered by the Russians. By these means they would hold the whip over the railway in eastern China, which is to run from Petuna to Port Arthur, via Kirin, Loudkin and Nai Ching, with a branch from Port Arthur to New Chwang.

SO THEY PARTED

Montana Democrats Bid Adieu to Fusion.

The Populists and Silver Republicans Name a Ticket of Their Own.

ANACONDA, Sept. 22.—The Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican state conventions resumed their sessions this morning.

The sensational feature of the day was the action of Governor Smith. He went over to the Populists in 1894. He was elected Governor in 1896 by fusion of the Populists and Democrats. He was a delegate to the present Populist state convention. This morning the Governor bade good-bye to the Populists and visited the Democrat convention, where, being accorded the privileges of the floor, he announced a desire to re-enter the Democratic party. He was warmly welcomed.

The Democratic convention nominated a straight ticket, namely:

William I. Pamberton of Butte for Chief Justice of the supreme court, Wilber T. Piggott of Great Falls Associate Justice, A. J. Campbell of Butte for Congress, Henry C. Ricketts of Boulder for Clerk of the Supreme court.

The Populists and Silver Republicans fused with these nominations:

Chief Justice, T. C. Brantley, Republican, of Anaconda; Associate Justice, Henry Smith, Republican, of Helena; Representative in Congress, C. Hartman, Republican, of Bozeman; Clerk of Supreme Court, Oliver Holmes, Populist of Great Falls.

ITALY AND COLOMBIA.

Diplomatic Relations Completely Severed.

COLON, Colombia, via. Galveston, Sept. 22.—Advices received here from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, say that all relations between Colombia and Italy have been severed, owing to the action of the Italian government in the Cerruti affair, which the Colombian officials considered in violation of the treaty of 1892, which was thereby annulled.

News received here from Cartagena says it is rumored there that Colombia agrees to pay the claim of Punchard, McTaggart & Company, of 10,000 francs, as a result of a breach of the Antiguan railroad contract.

Napa Republicans.

ST. HELENA, Sept. 22.—The Republican convention of Napa county was held here today. The following nominations were made: Assemblyman, Owen Wade, St. Helena; sheriff, Robert A. Brownlee, Napa; county clerk, N. W. Collins, Calistoga; assessor, H. M. Meecham, Napa; district attorney, Thomas D. Derry, Napa; treasurer and tax collector, L. T. Hayman, Napa; auditor and recorder, Robert Corlett, Napa; superintendent of schools, John Imris, Napa; coroner and public administrator, R. M. Kinser, Napa; surveyor, J. M. Graham, St. Helena.

Star Pointer Wins.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Baring's Star Pointer and the two fastest harness horses in the world, Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, had a match race at the Readville track today and the first horse won in two straight heats. A stiff wind blew down the stretch and held the horses back so the time was slow, the first heat being in 2.05¾ and the second in 2.04¾.

Budd's Choice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Governor Budd has chosen Dr. John Gallway to succeed Dr. W. E. Hopkins as surgeon general of the National Guard of California. Dr. Hopkins resigned on Tuesday. Dr. Gallway is a prominent physician of this city.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WORK OF THUGS

W. T. Mattingly Knocked Down and Robbed.

Waylaid in the Northern Part of the City and Severely Beaten.

W. T. Mattingly, the insurance agent, was beaten and robbed by two unknown men at the corner of J and Calaveras streets about 11.30 o'clock last night. Mr. Mattingly was returning from his place of business on I street to his home in the northern part of town at the time. When he reached the intersection of J and Calaveras streets he noticed two men coming towards him from the opposite direction. The men were walking on different sides of the sidewalk, so that Mr. Mattingly had to pass between them.

When he was about to do so one of the men struck him in the face, knocking him against the man on the other side. The latter grasped Mr. Mattingly about the neck with his left arm and pounded him over the heart with his right fist.

The victim, who is not strong physically, asked the robbers not to beat him, but to take his money if they wished to. "D—— you, don't make any noise," said the man who was dealing him body blows, at the same time throwing him to the ground.

They then rifled Mr. Mattingly's pockets, taking $1.75 in cash, which was all the money he happened to have with him a bunch of keys and a pocket knife. They failed to find his gold watch which he carried in his vest pocket. The fact that no chain was attached to the watch accounts for the robber's overlooking it.

Mr. Mattingly was pretty badly beaten up. His eye, where he was first struck, was severely bruised and it is thought he also sustained internal injuries from the blows in the breast. He had no gun at the time and was not physically capable of coping with his opponents.

After the holdup the robbers ran down toward the railroad. The tracks indicated that one of them wore a number nine shoe. Mr. Mattingly furnished the officers with a good description of the men and it is probable that they will be caught.

Shortly before the robbery Johnny Albin noticed a crowd of young men in earnest conversation near the Southern Pacific depot. Two of the men broke away from the crowd suddenly and ran up the railroad track toward the north. All the members of the crowd were well known tough characters and the officer thinks there may be some relation between the sudden disappearance of the two men and the robbery shortly afterwards.

Jim Phelan's Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The Non-partisan municipal convention met tonight and was addressed at length by James D. Phelan, its candidate for mayor. It was resolved to make no further nominations until next Thursday evening, in order that the nominees of all other conventions might be given a hearing. A committee was appointed to request the insertion of a plank favorable to the new charter in the different platforms of the several legislative district conventions. Resolutions in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal were adopted.

Maguire at Ventura.

VENTURA, Sept. 22.—Hon. James G. Maguire arrived tonight from Santa Barbara, and was escorted to the hotel Rose by prominent Democrats. Tonight Armory hall was packed by an enthusiastic audience that frequently applauded the Democratic candidate for governor. Affairs of state and nation were discussed.

Why don't you use money-back tea?

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

OUR DRAPERY ROOM

Something New

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W. PARKER LYON & CO.'S.

Neatly Carpeted,
Comfortably Seated,
Surrounded by Grilles,
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Fresno, Fresno County, California.
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947 and 949 J Street.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(Strictly in Advance.)
Weekly Republican, one year, by mail......$2 50
Weekly Republican, six months, by mail... 1 25
Daily Republican, one year, by mail.......$5 00
Daily Republican, six months, by mail. 3 00

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Personality plays an important part in a local campaign, and recognizing this the Republican county convention nominated men for office who are not only known for their stanch Republicanism, but who stand high personally with the people of the county. Some of them are now rounding out terms of public service and may look back upon the work accomplished by them with pride. Three of these —Assessor Vincent, Auditor Barnum and Surveyor Hoxie—are candidates for re-election, and no one who is acquainted with the efficient manner in which they have performed the duties of their offices the past four years will deny that it is the part of wisdom to keep such men in the public service. P. F. Peck, the nominee for Sheriff; George W. Jones, the nominee for District Attorney, and Dave Cosgrave, the nominee for County Clerk, have all served as deputies in the offices of which they would be the heads, and their record for intelligence, integrity and devotion to the people's interest is flawless.

The other candidates have been chosen on account of their special fitness for the offices to which they aspire. H. F. Peters of Selma is a business man of ability and will make a first-class Tax Collector. Emory Donahoo is a young man of sterling qualities and an expert accountant. The duties of County Recorder could not be entrusted to better hands. S. W. Marshall, true as steel, honest as the day is long and an old soldier, is the right man for County Treasurer. E. E. Baird possesses every quality requisite to a successful Superintendent of Schools. W. M. Coolidge, for Public Administrator, and W. H. Shaver, for Coroner, are fitted in every way to perform the duties of those responsible positions.

These are the Republican candidates for county offices and they comprise a ticket that should be invincible. It is not often that a party puts in the field a ticket of such general excellence, and for this reason the high hopes of success entertained by Republicans throughout the county are well founded.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

The public action of a newspaper is of more importance and ought to have more influence than the private action of the man who owns or edits it. Wherever public position carries with it a sobering sense of responsibility this is always the case. Two years ago, for instance, when nearly every prominent Democratic newspaper supported the Republican ticket, the fact was rightly taken as indicating a great public movement, as the result showed it did.

This year, in California, on the other hand, the partial bolt of the Los Angeles Times and the Sacramento Bee, and the unseemly squabbles of the Chronicle and Call, have attracted only such attention as any controversy between prominent men would arouse. The course of the Times represents the personal grudges and that of the Bee the personal vagaries of the respective editors, while the quarrel between the Chronicle and the Call indicates nothing more than the entirely unimportant fact that Mr. Spreckels and Mr. De Young do not like each other. These facts may be interesting as news, but they are not important as influences or issues.

While it is fortunate, when newspapers make "bad breaks," to have the consolation that they are without influence, it is also very discouraging. The newspaper is rapidly taking the place of the political speaker, as the magazine has taken the place of the lecturer. When newspapers become the mere mouthpieces of individual enmities or hobbies, they lose their position of public influence and fail in one of their most important purposes. "Yellow" journalism is being modified by the fact that the people will not long support a sheet in whose news they have no confidence. Let us hope that personal journalism will go the same way, and that newspapers will learn to be responsible in their views as well as accurate in their news, if for no better reason than that it pays.

If it were not for the firm stand of our government and the tacit support of England the conditions now obtaining in Crete might exist in Cuba. When the situation in Crete became intolerable the powers refused to permit Greece to right it and undertook the task themselves, but, being unable to agree on anything, they have done nothing until now, when the revived disturbances forced them. The concert of the powers has always shown itself to be entirely impotent except for the preservation of the status quo. There is every reason to believe that France at least would like to have turned the same "concert" against us in Cuba, which would have meant a continuance of the old conditions with the whole world instead of one degenerate nation responsible for them. It is only our traditional policy of independent action which avoided this fate for Cuba, and the experience of Greece for ourselves.

Hawaii is to be made a territory and started on the way to statehood, and it is asserted that this precedent is to be followed with our other island possessions. We hope not. A territory is an embryo state, a colony is an embryo nation. It may be well enough to put Hawaii into the category of possible states, but the final fate of Cuba, the Philippines, and even Porto Rico should be independence. The time for independence may be very near, as in the case of Cuba, or indefinitely removed, as in the case of the Philippines, but in either case a colonial government should be established looking to this final result.

The King of Spain and the King of Portugal once divided the world between them, one taking all east and the other all west of a certain line. As any country could be shown to be in either territory, according to the way around you measured, serious dispute was inevitable. A similar situation seems to be impending in Africa. England, starting south from Egypt and north from British East Africa, seeks to unite its sphere of influence from Khartoum south of Fashoda, while France, starting eastward from French Congo and westward from Abyssinia, now thoroughly under French influence, should meet on itself in the same place. Neither country is in actual possession of the territory in dispute, but England seems to have made a prior announcement of claim. In such a situation war is hard to avoid, and if the Czar wishes to realize his dream of universal peace, he should make haste, before the strain grows more tense.

It is rumored that the mission of the Marquis of Ito to China is for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China. Stranger things have happened. China already recognizes that the most fortunate event in her history was her defeat by Japan,and, especially considering the mildness of the peace conditions, she ought to be rather thankful than otherwise for the drubbing. If there is to be any future for China except dismemberment it must be by accepting the guidance and following the example of Japan. The case is not so strong from the Japanese side. The old hulk of China is so near falling to pieces that the salvage is hardly worth repairs. With an English alliance open and an American alliance possible, the exchange of such opportunities for China would hardly seem to be a fair one.

The Sacramento Bee says that nothing seems to be safe in Fresno. This is an ungrateful fling. The other day Business Manager McClatchy of the Bee paid a visit to the Raisin Center and was allowed to leave right side up and no bones broken. He had hardly been in Sacramento a week before he was run down and run over by a man who was driving through the streets at express train speed. Of course we don't know what would happen to Mr. McClatchy if he came to Fresno now.

The Examiner of yesterday printed a number of interviews in which Secretery of State Brown is criticised for recognizing the middle-of-the-road Populists as the regular People's Party. Unfortunately the gentlemen interviewed are fusion Populists, Silver Republicans and Democrats, which will not incline the people to attach much weight to their criticisms. Mr. Shanahan and his friends, it may be observed, are doing no kicking, and they are by no means the least interested parties.

The final announcement of the certainty of transcontinental competition will be received with delight wherever the tyranny of transportation monopoly has been felt. With the raisin market on a sound basis, transportation problems settled, and opportunity for more diversified industries, the name of the Hundred Thousand Club will no longer be a mockery.

The Republican legislative ticket is the strongest that has ever been put up in Fresno county. The candidates are all men of standing and first rate ability. If every district in California sent such men to the legislature the state's affairs would be much more ably and economically administered.

H. E. Burleigh, the Republican candidate for Supervisor in the First, should receive every Republican vote in the district. He is a capable, clean and honest man and head and shoulders above his opponents.

Justice S. C. St. John has made a record that can have no other result than his re-election. If deserts have anything to do with majorities then Justice St. John's majority will be an enormous one.

H. L. Nudd will be elected Supervisor in the Fourth district. That district is full of intelligent people and they know that their interests will receive proper attention from a man of Nudd's qualifications.

The Democrats must realize that they are waging a hopeless fight in the Third Supervisor district. Nothing can defeat Phil Scott, the Republican candidate.

The San Francisco Post says that "the defection of the Times will not affect the result—it will not influence a single vote outside of the editorial menage of the Times." Didn't the Post mean to say menagerie instead of menage?

Our Mexican fellow-citizens have shown a most commendable spirit, as well as excellent taste in getting up a celebration. There can never be too many festivals or too much enthusiasm in commemorating the birth of liberty.

Our rich men should not permit the rich women to outstrip them in contributing to the cause of education in this state. The munificent gift of Miss Flood to the state university should incite them to a generous rivalry.

Dora Clay, ex-wife of General Clay, is to marry a sawmill hand. The fellow may think he is able to manage Dora because he can monkey with a buzz saw with impunity, but the public will not share his confidence.

Only last February Mr. Maguire said in a speech in Congress: "There is but one cure for business depression; there is no other: that is the single tax." Does Maguire's nomination make the single tax an issue?

General Brooke, according to a correspondent, declines to talk, thus belying his name. However, there are other generals who are willing to "go on forever."

A WILD HARANGUE.

Unless the fusion campaign committee wants to make votes for the Republican ticket, we advise it to call in Mr. J. Noonan Phillips, "the silver tongued orator" who exhibited himself in this city last night. There is a class of people whose minds appreciate no motives that are not corrupt and who break down every ideal on which a higher national life is founded. Only such a mind could suggest and only such a person could proclaim the charge that Hobson's heroic feat was nothing more than a corrupt scheme to conceal beneath the sea the stealings of President McKinley and his brother. According to Admiral Sampson, the sinking of the Merrimac was Hobson's own plan, and the glory of the achievement is as much in the boldness of the plan as in the bravery of its execution. To charge President McKinley and Lieutenant Hobson, probably the two most popular men in the world today, with being low conspirators to plunder the government and conceal the evidence of their crime, is to make a political blunder of the first degree, as well as to make an unfortunate exhibition of dyspeptic pessimism.

The rest of Mr. Phillips' speech was on a par with this incident. Wild denunciations of the fictitious "crime of 1873," impossible charges that the entire course of recent history has been a conspiracy to rob and oppress the common people,and erratic proposals to make everybody rich by loaning him unlimited quantities of worthless fiat paper, do not rise to the dignity of argument, and appeal only to those to whom conservative discussion is meaningless. The strongest argument against the fusion party as now constituted is that it represents all the destructive elements of society, in addition a solider element whose allegiance is traditional. The fusion ticket is sure of the support of the destructive element in any case. What it needs is to retain the support of the conservative element. The more wild orators of the Phillips type it turns loose the more of this element will go to the Republican ranks, where it belongs.

THE PLAY AND THE PLAYERS

There is a radical difference between European and American play-going motives which seems to point to a fundamental difference in the artistic standards of the two peoples. In the subsidized theatres of Europe the same companies play continuously, and one goes to see a new play, not a new actor. In this country, on the other hand, companies travel on the reputation of their actors, and the question is not "Have you seen Faust?" but "Have you seen Irving?" Or, to came nearer home, we had in Fresno last week an excellent company of actors who presented two plays, neither of which would stand strict analysis, and one of which was positively bad in its construction, to say nothing of its morals, which were perhaps not serious enough to be considered either way. Both plays gave opportunity for good acting, and were selected by the manager and accepted by the public for this reason alone.

The same attitude of mind is frequently seen in regard to music. There are hundreds of people who will talk glibly of Paderewski or Joseffy who would consider it preposterous to be asked to tell Brahms from Beethoven without the program, simply by hearing. They admire skill rather than art, and seek passive amusement rather than active appreciation.

The increasing popularity of stock companies as compared to "star" troupes is, however, an indication for the better. After the demand that the play shall be well acted as a whole will come an increasingly intelligent demand that it be well written. When this demand is generally satisfied there will be an end to the Puritan objection to the drama as immoral, and the high place of art, and especially the intensely human dramatic art, as an educational and moral influence, will be fully recognized.

Several newspapers in the state have recently made the discovery, which was new only to those who had not considered, that California already has the referendum in operation. Anyone who will examine the elaborate code of laws known as the constitution of California, and count up the amendments submitted at every election, will realize that nothing could be added to make the referendum complete.


The woman who is weak, nervous, tired and exhausted; who has a poor and variable appetite and no strength or nerve; who suffers from pains and aches, dragging down and burning sensations; and who recognizes, herself, that she has become irritable, cross, blue and despondent, is in almost every case suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity.

Thousands of women suffer in this way and do not recognise the cause, or if they do understand their condition, neglect it rather than submit to the obnoxious examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine for women who suffer in this way. It does away with the necessity for these trying ordeals, and may be used in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned, and makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It transforms weak, nervous, petulant invalids into happy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified, over their own signatures, to this fact. The "Favorite Prescription" may be procured from any good medicine dealer. Any woman who will write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., may have the advice of an eminent and skillful specialist without charge.

Mrs. Cora M. McLaurin, of Rockport, Copiah Co., Miss., writes: "I had displacement and inflammation of the uterus. I was under the treatment of our family physician for a long time, but received no benefit. I had falling of internal organs with ulceration and enlargement. I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Pleasant Pellets' and 'Extract of Smart-Weed.' From the first day I began to improve, and in a short time I was able to do all my housework. If it had not been for your medicines I would have been dead long ago."

Stomach and liver troubles with sluggish action of the bowels are cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

A TERMINAL STATION.

An organized effort is being made among the merchants of this city to have Fresno made a terminal shipping point for incoming as well as outgoing freight. The reason for the existing distinction is not easy to see. Fresno as a shipping and distributing point, ranks as the third city in the state. Several other places of less importance and similar conditions of competition are terminal stations, and in all justice Fresno should be one also.

A large part of our freight comes in carload lots. These cars are theoretically shipped through Fresno to Stockton and then back again over the same road, and through rates to Stockton and high local rates back are charged. They are of course actually stopped at Fresno, showing that we have abundant terminal facilities, and are already a terminal station de facto, if not de jure. The extra charge is for an entirely fictitious service. There is no reason in the nature of things nor in the conduct of the railroad why a car started in Chicago and dropped in Fresno should pay a higher rate than the next car in the same train which is carried on to Stockton.

It is no longer possible for the Southern Pacific to enforce the collection of the extra local charge, as freight from the east can be shipped to Stockton and returned by the Valley road, the Southern Pacific being thus compelled to haul Fresno freight 120 miles beyond Fresno for terminal rates, while the local charges will go to its competitor. In this way the competition of the Valley road may serve to enforce through terminal rates, as it has already secured decreased local rates.

SOCIAL ILLS AND CURES.

No one of any breadth of view pretends that the present social system is perfect. There is glaring inequality and grinding poverty, some of which is due to the laws of nature, and some of which, doubtless, is due to the imperfect laws, written and unwritten, of man. Each one naturally attributes his own misfortune to the latter cause and looks for a human remedy. But, as the crying child will eagerly accept the food that will only increase his pain, assuming that any remedy will cure any evil, so the readiness of people suffering under social inequality to accept a particular remedy is no indication of the appropriateness of that remedy, but only of the intensity of the desire for some remedy.

The radical remedies proposed have the common fault of diagnosing the evil as due to a single cause for which a single remedy will suffice. Whether it is free silver, free greenbacks, free warehouses and loans, single tax on land values, or the complete nationalization of capital, each panacea proposes to end with a single dose all the poverty and inequality in the world. Every thinking man knows that none of these remedies will accomplish this result, though everyone is in sympathy with their professed purpose.

It is this fact which gives the demagogue his opportunity. A certain number he can convince that his remedy is good, but a much larger number he can only convert to sympathy with his purposes. If he can gain the votes of these he may win elections and get offices.

We think it is the special duty of those conservative men whose sympathies are with reform, but whose heads are too clear to be deluded with specious promises of pretended reform, to resist with their voices and votes the encroachments of demagogues and visionary enthusiasts. Industrial reform will come sooner and surer if left to the earnest efforts of progressive men in all lines of business,educational, religious, political and economic activity than if exposed to the experiments of vendors of quack panaceas. Conservatism in this sense is not reactionary, but in the truest sense progressive.

Mr. Bryan and his friends are indeed hard to please. When the war broke out the noted Nebraskan, like many other patriotic Americans, yearned to fight for his country in the uniform of anything from a colonel to a major general. He applied for a commission and because the response did not come as quickly as he thought it should the powers that be were soundly berated by his friends, who claimed that the government was averse to giving him a chance to go to the front for fear that he would perform prodigies of valor and thus outshine everybody. Finally Mr. Bryan got his commission and went to the front—not the very front, but to a comfortable camp where there was no danger of his suffering any harm except such as mosquitoes and indigestion might inflict. Latterly the din of the political battle that is raging throughout the land has been reaching his ears and he has expressed a desire to leave the calm of camp life to take part in the struggle. But the government needs his regiment and refuses to muster it out or give him furlough, and Colonel Bryan's friends are again becoming vociferous. We don't know how all this is going to end, but we hope not seriously. The fact is Colonel Bryan wants to talk and unless he is allowed to relieve himself of speech something may burst. Let Mr. Bryan's friends send him a phonograph to talk into before he violates military rules and talks through his kepi.

The circulation of the San Francisco Examiner is steadily declining, which is an encouraging sign. As a newspaper both the Chronicle and Call are far superior to it, and as a moulder of public opinion it plays a very contemptible part. It is one of the yellowest journals in the United States and the people have no confidence in it. The shameless bargain it made with the Southern Pacific railroad company some years ago has never been forgotten by the people,and its attempt to pose as an anti-railroad organ since the company gave it the cold shoulder is not regarded by them as a sufficient expiation. The only way it can expiate its sins is to die, and it seems to be doing that very thing—though not willingly of course.

SINGLE TAX CONFISCATES

The Keystone advises the editor of the Republican to go to the high school or the business college and learn something about the single tax. We prefer to go directly to the works of Henry George, the author of the theory. If the Keystone editor, or anyone else who doubts our statement that the single tax does not profess to be anything else than a government confiscation of land will take the trouble to read "Progress and Poverty," he will find in Book VIII, Chapter 2, the assertion that it would satisfy the law of justice to declare all land public property and let it out to the highest bidder. "But," (these are Henry George's own words) "such a plan, though perfectly feasible, does not seem to me the best. Or rather I propose to accomplish the same thing in a simpler, easier, and quieter way than that of formally confiscating all the land and formally letting it out to the highest bidders. * * * We may safely leave them the shell if we take the kernel. It is not necessary to confiscate land, it is only necessary to confiscate rent."

There are plenty of arguments, some of them strong, in favor of confiscating land, but let no one favor the single tax in the delusion that it is anything else, for, according to its author, the confiscation of rent is merely a more convenient way of confiscating land, and the confiscation of rent is the essence of the single tax.

It is stated that the Railroad Commissioners are investigating the affairs of the Pullman Palace Car Company with the view of removing unjust discriminations in charges and compelling a reduction in rates. The rates of the Pullman Company are higher than they should be, and as for the service it could be vastly improved. The value of the company's property in this state is $1,169,615, while its annual net earnings amount to about $260,500, over 20 per cent on the amount invested. The company, however, pays taxes on an assessed valuation of only $234,000, from which it may be seen that it has what is sometimes called a soft snap. It is stated that California is the most profitable section of the coast for the Pullman people and any one studying the foregoing figures will not find this statement difficult to believe.

We are glad to notice that the unsightly Baron ruins are being removed. We congratulate whomever is responsible.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Edward H. Beale of Fresno, aged 28, a native of England and Stella M. Pollard, aged 19, native of California. Also to Frank Pate, aged 21, and Alice Collier, aged 21 both of Orosi, Tulare county.

The Awful Life of a Lawful Wife.

All have been told "Ignorance is the Mother of Crime," and that no crimes are so severely punished as those committed against Nature. The courts only echo the voice of Nature when they affirm:



"Ignorance of the law does not excuse guilt." It is these fundamental facts in the operations of natural law that make it possible for a woman who enters the marriage relation with the full sanction of the law of the land and love of her heart, to be condemned to an awful life of servitude and suffering.

Don't let her smile deceive you. She has trained herself to bear what she looks upon as part of the burden of her state.

The underlying reason of this sad condition of affairs is ignorance. The young girl grows to womanhood ignorant of her physical needs and dangers. When a word might save her years of suffering, modesty bids her keep silent. She loves and marries and enters upon the marriage state with all its obligations to the unborn, handicapped by conditions that make life a burden to herself and a menace to her offspring.

What can be done to correct irregularities resulting from neglect, to restore the displaced organs to a natural and healthy condition, to give back vitality to a system drained by disease, to re-attune the great

HARP OF THE NERVES

to divine melody after the years of discord? It was the endeavor to answer these questions that gave to the world Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the most effective remedy ever compounded for the ills and ailments peculiar to the delicate feminine organization.

By the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the drains that debilitate the system are promptly stopped. Inflammation and ulceration are quickly cured. Disorders of the womb and the organs sympathetic with it are overcome, and woman is put into a condition where the functions of nature are her pleasure as well as her privilege. In this condition children are born without anxiety as almost without pain. The elasticity imparted to the organs of parturition practically does away with the pangs of childbirth. Vitality is imparted which makes the nursing of the child a delight instead of a drain, and the robust child sharing the strength of the mother grows day by day in health and beauty. Contrast this plain statement of fact with the condition of so many women who anticipate motherhood, worn-out, suffering, fearful, anxious, bringing children into the world with reluctant suffering and rearing them painfully through a sickly childhood. Can any words speak for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription like these facts that are part of the sum of public knowledge and testified to on both sides of the Atlantic by hundreds of thousands of women? "Thank God for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription" has been the heartfelt cry of many

A WOMAN RELEASED

by its means from the results of ignorance and neglect. There is no longer any reason why women should endure the suffering which they have almost come to regard as the heritage of their sex. Women who have failed to find help for their disorders, or who have not found the "Favorite Prescription" to work as quickly as they desire are invited to write to the Doctor himself. Write without fear and without fee. There is no charge for such consultation. All communications are absolutely held in sacred confidence, and the cure given does not involve local "treatments" and "examinations" at which the natural modesty of every woman revolts.

A FREE GIFT!

To every reader of this paper who will send name and address with the stamps to defray cost of mailing only, Dr. R. V. Pierce will send his great work on home-treatment of disease,—"The Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is plainly written to be intelligible to man, woman or child. It is essentially practical. It is full of hygienic hints which put the reader in the path of the short cut to health. Over seven hundred pictures illustrate the text of this great work. If you want the "Common Sense Medical Adviser" in paper-covers send 21 cents in stamps, to cover the cost of mailing only. Or send 31 cents in stamps for the same book handsomely and strongly bound in cloth. Address the World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A BLATHERSKITE

That's What Judge Phillips Is.

His Wild Harangue Last Night.

Indulged in Shameful Abuse of President McKinley—Venom and Falsehood.

From Sunday's Daily.

The "Popo-Demo Silver Rep." meeting at the court house park last night was well attended, as the speaker, Hon. J. Noonan Phillips of Los Angeles had been well advertised as a "silver-tonguer" and much was expected of him. He was somewhat in the nature of a disappointment owing to the fact that he was very hoarse and was unable to do himself justice. Perhaps it was this that caused his efforts to be very sketchy and erratic in its course.

Judge George A. Nourse called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock and read the following list of vice presidents, who were invited to the rostrum: A. C. Williams, H. L. Payne, George St. Louis, Andrew Baird, George C. Roeding, Thomas Dunn, Fred Stevens, John McMullin, G. P. Cummings, James A. Ward, H. W. LaRue, George L. Warlow, W. D. Crichton, H. V. Parker, P. D. Millett, M. K. Harris, William Patterson, O. J. Woodward, Mr. Hazleton, W. J. Tinnin, J. H. Sayre, J. E. F. Edwards, F. H. Laning, N. P. Justy, G. W. Smith and M. B. Washburn.

Judge Nourse then introduced Christian Runckel of Dutch Flat, the fusion candidate for State School Superintendent, who stated that he was glad to be associated with the reform party which was to strike the commercial shackles from the state of California. He indulged in some pleasantries on being put on exhibition here in the home of his opponent, Mr. Kirk, whom he complimented as a gentleman and said that no matter which was elected the schools would still go on as heretofore. He pledged himself, if elected, to bend his energies to maintain and advance the high standard of the public schools of the state.

Judge Phillips began by stating that this battle involved the world, the flesh and the devil. The world was represented by the silk stocking, monied aristocracy; the flesh by the federal and other office holders and the devil by Mark Hanna.

He dwelt upon the recent election in Maine as indicative that even Republicans in Maine could finally get their eyes open to the errors of the Republican party.

He animadverted upon the fact that the bankers and money loaners were not present at the meeting, but trained at the other end of the show. He insisted that the government should be the sole money loaner and that the people should be furnished money at 2 or 3 per cent and not be subject to the extortions of the banks. Banks are now run upon the principle that the bankers will run them as long as the people will put their money in their hands to do business on, or until it will pay them better to steal the whole business; and yet Secretary Gage would put the whole monetary affairs in the country into the hands of this gang of thieves.

"Have times grown better," he asked, "since that bloated mammoth went out of office and the other hired man came in?" Was there any difference between a Cleveland panic and a McKinley boom?

Mr. Phillips announced that he was a Silver Republican, chairman of its state central committee, and of the Los Angeles Silver Republican club, which was not dead, and as head of the party he could say that its club roll had increased from 5000 in 1896 to 6930 today. These represented the true principles of the Republican party as originally organized and were now offering their aid to liberate the white slaves of today as they did to the black slaves of 1861.

In 1865 the unscrupulous part of the Republican party began to plot the downfall of the common people. They succeeded and in 1873 demonetized silver. In 1876 they plotted to deprive an honest man, Samuel J. Tilden, of a just election to the presidency by the votes of the people and placing in his stead that namby-pamby tool of corporations, Hayes, from Ohio. From that time the downfall of the Republican party dates, and it became the party of the gold standard which we must now fight for the preservation of the rights of the people.

During the campaign of 1896 the Southern Pacific railroad sent out a circular stating that if Bryan was elected it would have to take its freights and pay its laborers in silver dollars worth only 50c on the dollar. He had seen no such dollars; Bryan showed that no such dollars could exist. The money power had downed Bryan by fraud and are now doing all they can to keep him down. Only the other day they refused to grant him a furlough to attend a public meeting. And they will spare no pains or means to silence him, but the people in 1900 will elect him President and restore silver to its proper place.

The Southern Pacific had nominated for Governor a lawyer whom you have never heard of. He is a nice quiet man notwithstanding his wild look and ferocious necktie, and we mean to keep him at home. He has no qualification or fitness for the position of Governor. Stephen M. White, who was associated with him in law practice for several years, says he has no fitness for the place. How did he get there? How did McKinley get to be President? Mark Hanna paid his $118,000 of debts and when McKinley changed ownership from the Methodist church to Mark Hanna he got under a bad master. They wanted a man they could use. The speaker referred to Mark Hanna as "a beauty" who purchased his office. He also referred to his government contracts for coal at exorbitant prices, as well as those of Steve Elkins, and spoke in scathing terms of "that other beauty," Alger, and his mismanagement of the late war. He asserted that only 30 per cent of the volunteers were out of the Republican ranks, all the rest were Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

He then compared Maguire with Gage, the former being an experienced statesman, the latter a mere novice, and asserted that there is over $1,700,000 more money in the state treasury today than when Governor Budd took control.

He had noticed in the Morning Republican a lot of notes from different papers all derogatory to Judge Maguire with regard to the single tax theory. That is not an issue in this campaign. It can no more be an issue than the kingdom of heaven is—and is no nearer to this campaign than heaven is.

There is a single tax, however, that is an issue and that is railroad transportation. The citrus fruit industry product was worth $7,000,000 last year. The producers got $2,000,000 of this—the rest went to the railroad. He asserted that the entire cost of running an engine a mile on the Southern Pacific roads was 5 cents as shown by the railroad's own experts. Still the road doesn't pay.

Judge Phillips paid a tribute to Mr. Hutchinson, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, as an honest man and the poor man's friend and cited incidents to his credit.

He referred to the undue thrift of the McKinley administration. Brother Abner McKinley was made purchasing agent. Hobson and his brave men were sent to sink the Merrimac at Santiago. Ten such boats could not bottle up that harbor. The real reason it was sunk was that the Merrimac which was worth $40,000 was purchased by Brother Abner for $400,000, and when it was about to be investigated they ran her in there and sank her at the risk of those brave men's lives. Just so with the Comanche, purchased from Mark Hanna's brother for $100,000, which was built sixteen years before for $48,000. Brother Abner was doing pretty well evidently for the time he had.

He reverted briefly to the silver question, saying it was a live issue and would be the main issue in the campaign of 1900. If it was dead it was having a mighty long wake.

He asserted that the war revenue tax was unjustly onerous on the poor, and insisted that the income tax was the only way to reach the rich who now escape their just share of the public burden.

While Mr. Gage is a resident of Los Angeles, he will not carry the full force of his party vote in that city. There is too much difference between the two men. Compare the tirades of Gage against Judge Maguire in Los Angeles and San Francisco and the dignified speeches of Maguire. The people notice these things, and will not vote for Gage because he is unfit for the place.

Judge Phillips then asserted that corruption counted out William Jennings Bryan in California in 1896. He charged Secretary of State Brown with being reached by the Southern Pacific people in his decision not to put the fusion Populists on the ticket as the regular People's Party nominees. Mr. Brown had not kept faith. He had stated to Judge Nourse and others that the fusion nominees would be recognized as regular. But evidently he has been seen by the powers of Fourth and Townsend streets, and he refuses now to put on the ticket the nominees chosen by the convention regularly called and convened. But the matter will be taken to the Supreme Court and the speaker felt sure that the court would set that matter right.

He intimated that the mid-roadsters were induced to bolt by the railroad push and that they went home more plethoric in purse than when they came.

In closing he appealed to the voters to support Maguire and the fusion ticket and redeem themselves from the economic slavery which now threatens them.

Judge Nourse then requested the voters present who had not participated in the Republican nominations to sign the petition to place the Silver Republican party nominees on the ticket. He also announced that Judge Maguire would speak in Fresno on October 4th next, and adjourned the meeting without further demonstration or the least symptom of cheering, while the band played "Maryland, My Maryland."

How Relief Came.

This is the sequel of a terrible calamity which affected many sections of the country some years ago. A host of victims suffered disease and death. The survivors have now a new reason to rejoice.

About seven years ago the La Grippe visited various sections of the country in its deadly might scattering disease and death among its hosts of victims.

Most of those afflicted who escaped death then, have lived on in suffering, broken in health and ambition; for the after-effects of this disease are dangerous.

A large portion of the survivors have a feeling of oppression in the chest.

A little exertion causes a violent action of the heart, described as "palpitation."

There is mental anxiety, depression, blueness of the skin, indicating impaired circulation of the blood.

The sluggishness of its circulation impairs the functions of most of the organs; the stomach and intestines fail to perform their work, while the appetite and digestion become seriously affected.

This complaint has baffled eminent physicians and exhausted the results of pharmacopoeia.

Recently, however, a means for a cure has been obtained.

Among those who have been restored to health by it is Herman H. Eveler, of 811 W. Main Street, Jefferson, Mo., a resident of that city for thirty-eight years, well known as a successful contractor.

He was one of the victims of the "Grippe" seven years ago and has since been troubled with its after-effects.

"That he lives to-day," he says, "is due to a remarkable occurrence.

"I was taken with a malady just after the "Grippe" visited this section and caused so many fatalities about seven years ago.

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried different doctors and carefully followed their directions, but no benefit was apparent. I used numerous remedies that were highly recommended but no satisfactory results were obtained.

"I began to give up all hope of receiving relief. My condition was deplorable.

"In reading a St. Louis newspaper I noticed an article extolling Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"After making inquiries regarding them I concluded to give the pills a thorough trial.

"I used the first box and was wonderfully relieved.

"I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"A marked improvement was soon noticeable; the shortness of breath, the palpitation of my heart and kindred ailments began to abate.

"After taking four boxes of these pills, I was restored to good health.

"I feel like a new man now, and can transact my business with increased ambition."

To add strength to his story Mr. Eveler made affidavit before Notary Public Adam Poutsoong and he will gladly answer inquiries to those enclosing stamp for reply.

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are helpful in such cases as this, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Tulare Register: Every single tax paper in the state is supporting Maguire. Every single tax advocate in the state is supporting Maguire, and yet the single tax is not to be an issue, so they all declare. It is another case of "Bre'r Fox, he jess lay low and say nuffin."

Tulare News: One of the inconsistencies of the fusion ticket is the fact that Will S. Green, the fusion silver candidate for state treasurer, is an avowed Cleveland goldbug Democrat. It is extremely doubtful if he voted for Bryan as he was much more in harmony with McKinley and the Republican platform.

San Francisco Chronicle: Henry T. Gage represents the principles of McKinley in the state canvass, while Maguire stands for those of Bryan, Tom Watson and Teller. Which kind are most likely to make California prosperous is for the voters to pick out. They have seen McKinleyism tried in the country at large and have felt its good effects, despite the dry year, in California. They have also seen Maguireism at work in Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon. The choice, therefore, is one the people can make with a full knowledge of probable consequences.

San Francisco Post: For a campaign that "is to be entirely devoid of personal abuse," the present conflict bids fair to achieve a reputation principally because of a failure to adhere to the program.

San Jose Mercury: How long would it take for business in this state to become paralyzed if the Populist policies which blasted Kansas some years ago should be adopted here? Yet those are the fatal policies which Single-Taxer Maguire and his fusion followers are trying to foist upon the people.

Alameda Encinal: The point to be effectively made against Maguire is not alone that he had his political birth on the sandlot; not that he has boxed the compass as to isms and crank fads; not that he left the Democratic party in a formal communication, declaring that even he could not indorse its principles and aims, and twenty months later appears as its candidate for Governor; not entirely that he favors the single tax theory; but that he stands for all the discords in the body politic; that, though he many have a reputable Democratic following, he combines and stands for all who would tear down, assault, and injure organized society and accepted institutions.

Berkeley-World Gazette: Candidate Maguire does not like the Republican platform. Indeed! Who expected he would? It is not built to suit acrobats and tumble bugs. It is too long and too broad to straddle, and so high that a little giant can't chin it. Like it? Maguire could't pay the platform a greater compliment.

Modesto Herald: The fusion office-seekers in the state campaign will find Shanahan, the nominee of the middle-of-the-road Populists for governor, a veritable thorn in the side,when the real work commences. The picturesque "Tall Sycamore of Shasta" is one of the most aggressive and effective campaigners in the state, and glories in "mixing things."

Frank M. Helm and wife have gone to San Francisco for a few weeks' stay.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, CLOVIS M. COLE AND HIS wife, Lizzie Cole, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman October 23rd, 1891, and recorded October 29th 1891, in book 113 of deeds, at page 464 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Clovis M. Cole and Lizzie Cole; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on September 2d, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of section number four (4), and the west half of section number nine (9), in township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-one (21) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertain to said land; excepting from the above described land a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at a point fifty (50) feet east of the west line of section number nine (9), township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-one (21) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, which point is distant eight hundred and twenty-five (825) feet south from the north line of said section; running thence east two hundred and eight (208) feet; thence at right ang'es south four hundred and sixteen (416) feet; thence at right angles west two hundred and eight (208) feet to the east boundary line of the right-of-way of the railroad; thence north four hundred and sixteen (416) feet to the point of commencement, containing two (2) acres, more or less; also another tract of land described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section four (4), in township thirteen (13) south, range twenty-one (21) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, running thence west on the section line thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet; thence at right angles south eight hundred and twenty-five (825) feet; thence at right angles east seventeen hundred and fifty-one (1751) feet; thence at right angles north twelve hundred (1200) feet; thence in a straight line in the southwesterly direction to the point of beginning; the latter piece containing thirty-five (35) acres, more or less.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
wa3i5

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, JAMES H. SAYRE AND HIS wife, Lizzie Sayre, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and F. R. Dray on November 9th, 1895, and recorded November 14th, 1895, in book 196 of deeds, at page 65 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described, for the purpose of securing the payment of two certain promissory notes made by the said James H. Sayre and Lizzie Sayre; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest on said notes.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on September 2d, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of section number sixteen (16), in township fourteen (14) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also the rents, issues and profits, together with all water ditches, water rights, water contracts and privileges that are in any way connected with, or used or appertain to said land; excepting from the above described land, the fraction of land conveyed to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the north half of the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section number sixteen (16).

ED R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
F. R. DRAY, Trustee.
wa5

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of the Fresno Gas and Electric Light Company, Fresno, Fresno county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURSUANCE of the call of the Board of Directors made on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, 1898, that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Fresno Gas and Electric Light Co. will be held at the office of said corporation at Fresno city, Fresno county, California, in the building where the Board of Directors usually meet, No. 1050 J street, on Tuesday, November 22nd, at 7.30 p. m. for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition of creating a bonded indebtedness of this corporation to the amount of fifty thousand dollars ($50 000), the proceeds of the same to be used in extinguishing the remaining outstanding bonds maturing January 1st, 1899, the floating indebtedness and for the enlargement of plant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AXEL GUSCH, Secretary.
September 15, 1898. wa5td

TALMAGE SPEAKS

Listened to by a Large Audience.

Men Are Subject to Four Big Blunders.

Thinks the Czar's Manifesto Bright as the Star of Bethlehem.

From Saturday's Daily.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage spoke last night to one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in the Barton opera house. All of the seats were taken and many could find only standing room.

Dr. Talmage is unquestionably one of the best lecturers of the age. His style, however, is free and easy and he wins the sympathy of his hearers more by pithy and humorous sayings than by any attempt at dignified oratory.

Rev. E. C. Eccleson of this city introduced the speaker, referring to him as the greatest rostrum orator of the day. He was glad, he said, that Fresno had come out in such numbers to see and hear Dr. Talmage.

The Doctor arose and advanced to the front of the stage and, when the applause had subsided, began his remarks. He thanked the audience for their presence and declared that he would never forget the hospitality shown by the people of California.

"I want you all to understand," he said, "that I am an optimist. I think this century the best of all centuries; this year the best of all years in this century and this night the best night of the year. The world began in a garden and the world will end in a garden.

"When I began my career as a speaker I used to try to deliver very profound lectures. They did not take well, however, and I began to wonder what the cause was. After long and painful study I discovered it. I found that my lectures were not well received for two reasons—first, because my audiences did not know what I was talking about, and secondly, because I did not know myself (laughter). Since that I have tried to be simple."

The speaker then related a story of how a minister who was accustomed to wearing a long face and dignified air once borrowed $25 of him and forgot to return it. Life, he said, is an old fashioned pilgrimage and we had better be as simple as possible about it.

"The man never lived," said the Doctor, "who did not make blunders. But while blundering is as natural and unavoidable as eating and sleeping, it is possible to avoid what I shall call big blunders. The first of these is multiplicity of labors. A man can do one thing and only one at a time. It is the duty of every man, first, to find an occupation, and, second, to keep it. The carpenter should remain at his bench, the professor in his chair and the minister in his pulpit. When a man leaves his life work he goes from annoyance to annoyance until he graduates from the university of hard knocks. It makes no difference what you do so long as you do it well. Men who began their careers as gardeners or hose dealers have built many of the palaces of the world. Young men, stick to one occupation.

"In regard to selecting an occupation do not take the advice of everyone. It is true that a man may not be fitted for the occupation he undertakes. A tune must fit the meter, and in the same way a man must fit his occupation. But as the tune can be fitted to the meter so can man by long and painstaking effort fit himself to his occupation. Do not, therefore let your father or mother or sister select your occupation for you. They know not as much about your abilities as you do yourself. Select your own occupation for yourself. Your call comes from God. When you have selected an occupation stay with it and devote your life to it. The man who concentrates his energies in one direction is a tremendous man. Look out for him."

The second big blunder to which humanity is subject, the speaker defined as indulgence in bad temper. In this country, he said, there is no excuse for bad temper. We have everything that man can wish for; all kinds of climate; all kinds of products, and all kinds of amusement.

"The least popular firm in New York is Spit Fire & Bros. They were rich, to begin with, but lost their wealth by offending their customers through indulgence in ill temper. Merryman and Warmgrass on the other hand were poor when they came from the country, but worked themselves up in the estimation of their customers. When people wanted things they went to this firm, for their shelves were full of good humor.

"I was once chaplain of a regiment of soldiers at Peekskill. The regiment that had been there departed and left a sick soldier. I said to him, 'you're a very sick man, but you're going to get well.' He opened his eyes and replied, 'I would like to get well and go home to my wife and children.' We sent man after man to his tent to tell him that he was going to get well. We kept it up for three weeks and at the end of that time he was as sound as ever. Good cheer cured him.

"The third great blunder which I wish to mention is excessive amusement. A certain amount of play is necessary in connection with work, but too much play is destructive not only to a man's finances, but to his morals. Many a minister has frittered away his theology in the fox chase. Those amusements that call a man away from his home are particularly ruinous, for they destroy the happiness of the family circle. Woe to the man that destroys his home. Better had he never been born."

The formation of unhappy domestic relations the speaker mentioned as the fourth great blunder.

"If a man be cross and unobliging in his household," said the Doctor, "he is more of a pest than if he were dead drunk. And if a man is married to an unsociable woman all he can do is to grin and bear it. If your wife douses you with a bucket of water look indifferent and say, 'I thought it was going to rain' (laughter). Want of domestic economy is destructive to success in business. I have known women who could carry off a whole dry goods store on their backs and never even notice the burden in the least. A good wife comes from God and you need not be told where a bad one comes from. A marriage is either from heaven or hell."

In conclusion the speaker said that the pendulum which had for many years been swinging toward bankruptcy and hard times had started on its backward journey towards eternal peace and prosperity.

"I don't believe," he said, "that there will ever be another war of any consequence. I think the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia asking the rulers of the world to unite in an effort to secure eternal peace the brightest thing the world has seen since the star of Bethlehem. People say he didn't mean it, but I know he did I know he was telling the truth for he expressed the same sentiments to me."

"At Moscow I entered a tower surrounded by the guns taken from Napoleon. The tower was filled with a thousand bells. As I mounted to the last floor the sun went down and those thousand bells began to ring. The bells from 14,000 other towers chimed in until it seemed as if heaven and earth were filled with harmony. But they were nothing in comparison with what the bells that ring in universal peace would be."

SHE WAS CRAZY.

Thought Recorder Clark Was Her Enemy.

From Saturday's Daily.

Recorder Clark and Policeman Walton had an interesting time with a crazy woman on K street yesterday afternoon. The woman had met Walton in the park and asked him to take a seat, stating that she wished to have a chat with him. With considerable reluctance the policeman finally yielded to the woman's pleadings and sat by her side in the park while she poured into his ears the story of her troubles. The police officer soon grew tired and suggested rather mildly that his companion accompany him in a walk around the block.

All went well until the pair met Recorder Clark who was on his way home from the city hall. "There's the man I'm after," cried the woman excitedly, as she made a rush for the Recorder. With considerable difficulty Walton convinced the woman that it was a case of mistaken identity and that she had attacked the wrong man. The Recorder also pleaded in his own defense with great eloquence. The woman was finally locked up on a charge of insanity.

CELEBRATED TOO MUCH.

Close Call of a Man Who Attended the Fiesta.

A man who works on John Quinlan's ranch a few miles out of town, but whose name could not be ascertained, attended the fiesta yesterday and proceeded to load his arsenal full of hot shot. About 11 o'clock last night he was drunk and dressed up and charging through the streets on horseback at breakneck speed.

Up on South K street he ran across Charles Bach, the barber, and rode over him and his bicycle. This angered him, and he got down to fight Bach. But Bach recently had a tussle with a burglar, since which he packs an armory. He pulled his pistol on the crank, but the later was out for war, and rather than shoot him Bach mounted his wheel and rode away.

The crazed rancher remounted his horse and charged up K street and disappeared. The officials tried to capture him, but up to an early hour this morning he had not been apprehended.

FROM MANILA.

Willie Potter Writes Another Letter.

The Bay is Filled With the Wrecks of Spanish Vessels.

William Potter, who enlisted in Company K of the First California volunteers at the outbreak of the war, has written another letter to a friend in this city. The letter was written on the eve of the battle of Manila. It is written on the back of a number of legal documents found in the arsenal at Cavite, which goes to show the scarcity of paper in Manila.

Will Potter graduated from the Fresno high school in 1896. He afterwards went to Stanford University, where he was when to use his own expression, the wave of patriotism swept over old Stanford and carried him away with forty fellow collegians. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

I will not tell you of the days of seasickness and storms while we were crossing the Pacific. We arrived safe and sound, losing only one man, who died of exposure.

"We are stationed at Cavite arsenal, which was captured from the Spanish. It was a great fort, but fell a victim to superior American gunnery and pluck. We have charge of over 3000 Spanish prisoners. They are a treacherous looking lot. If our 5000 sturdy boys can't whip twice that number of those mercenary, sickly-looking Dagos, I don't want to come home.

"We have just received orders to move and tomorrow will see us advancing on Manila. Some will never get through the march alive, some will die in battle, but come what will, I will never regret the day I enlisted in the army. I will do what I can for my country and hope for the best.

"The harbor at Manila is a great sight. One can never realize the greatness of Dewey's achievement until one sees it. All around one can see sunken Spanish vessels. There are six near where I am writing, some with masts sticking out of the water, some in shallow water on their sides. No wonder the Spanish feel sad.

"The boys try to enjoy themselves in spite of the heat. We sing patriotic songs, choruses and college songs during our spare moments. One of the boys in our company brought the wrath of the whole batallion on his head when he started the "Spanish Cavalier."

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday.

JUDGE WEBB, DEPT. NO. 2.

In re estate of A. J. Wiener; ordered that notary public be allowed to correct an affidavit nunc protunc.

In re estates of H. N. Peat, order allowing $50 attorney fee.

In re estate of C. M. Peterson, order allowing $150 attorney fee.

Stole Blankets.

Edward Alexander, who stole a roll of blankets from Fagundas' saloon the other night, had his trial before Justice Austin yesterday. The blankets stolen were worth about $40. Alexander said he was dead drunk when he took the blankets and did not know whether he had stolen them or not. The court found him guilty and gave him six months in jail.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores in the shortest space of time. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

VIVA MEXICO!

Independence Day Is Duly Celebrated.

Interesting Program in the Park.

Patriotic Addresses In English and Spanish—"Old Glory" Remembered.

From Saturday's Daily.

Yesterday was the Eighty-eighth anniversary of the independence of Mexico and the Junta Patriotica Mexicana of Fresno took occasion to celebrate the event in a very elaborate manner. No pains had been spared to make the celebration one worthy of the occasion, and citizens of Mexican descent from all parts of this and Madera counties were in attendance and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The committee of arrangements consisted of Vicente M. Coz, president; Ramon Martinez, vice-president; Simon Hijar, secretary; Antoni Vaca, treasurer; J. M. Dias, Ignacio Rangel and J. L. Flores. The dawn was greeted with a "salva de 21 cannonazos" in due form and the flag of Mexico was run up subaltern to the stars and stripes.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Raisin City band proceeded to the speaker's stand in the court house park and the literary exercises of the celebration began, V. M. Coz, presiding. President Coz introduced Senor Ramon Martinez, of Madera, the orator of the day, who delivered a well considered address in Spanish, that was greeted with liberal "vivas" and demonstrations of applause. Senor Martinez is very dignified in manner and an impressive speaker and his countrymen spoke in highest terms of praise of his sentiments.

After a selection by the band Hon. M. V. Ashbrook of Fresno was introduced and spoke about forty minutes in English to the large audience, taking a swift historical view of the rise and progress of the republic from the invasion of Cortez to the present splendid achievement under President Porfirio Dias.

Mr. Ashbrook commenced his address by asserting that he had a very large subject to deal with and coming in as a substitute, had little time to prepare to meet the issues. Attention was first called to the state of civilization of the Toltecs and Aztecs at the time of Cortez's invasion in 1519-21. The people were worthy, averse to war, allied to virtue, to cleanliness and good manners, detesting falsehood and deceit. They were also well housed and elegantly clothed and if the inhabitants were inferior in civilization in any respect it was in not knowing the use of fire-arms and in not knowing how to ride. Their high civilization was a wonder and marvel to the invaders; but noticing that their religion was different, the fanatic Spaniards declared the Aztec religion the devil's own. Everything that was alien to the fanatic creed of Castile was destroyed—statuary and art and all history and writings.

The people were reduced to vassalage and worked on land and in mines to enhance the wealth of the conquerors. For three centuries the Spanish dominated Mexico and during all that period only one native was viceroy, and of all the rulers only one—Don Pacheco, who ruled for five years, essayed to benefit the people.

The state, army and church used every device to impoverish the country and to enrich themselves and Spain. Anathema was pronounced upon even the soil, and the children born of Spanish parents were ostracised and disinherited. The creoles were considered or treated little better than Indian braves. The country was only valuable for its precious metals, and these were for the church and Dons and none other.

The sullen submission of the people continued for 300 years, or until 1810, when a priest by the name of Miguel Hidalgo and an army officer by the name of Allede fomented a revolution. The revolution was begun at Dolores and Queretaro and rapidly spread throughout the country. Before 1835 these men were caught and executed, but Morelos continued the war until 1821, when independence was attained and the last viceroy, in the person of O'Donahue, left the country.

From this time on revolution followed revolution until 1861, over 300 pronunciamentos being issued and ten changes of government occurring in that time. The only gain was the love of liberty which was spread and intelligence enhanced.

At this period Juarez became the leader of the Mexicans. He was the greatest statesman that country ever had, and the equal of the leader of any country. The best for this country was that he was a full-blooded Indian, showing the possibilities of the native race. Then came Dias, following the policy inaugurated by Juarez. He advanced and broadened the liberties of the people until today Mexico is on a par with the freest governments of the earth.

Attention was called to the material advancement in manufactures and finance. The friendship of the United States and Mexico was also commented upon and invoked for the future.

Senorita Dolores Cruz of Madera recited a poem in Spanish on the independence of Mexico, which was warmly received and heartily applauded. Her presence and manner was such as to merit all the plaudits bestowed upon her.

This was followed by a Mexican song, "The March of Hidalgo," by Senoritas Dolores and Refugio Cruz of Madera, which was greeted with prolonged applause. Their voices were of surpassing sweetness and power and the sentiments of the song were mirrored in the faces of the singers and electrified the Mexicans present.

Simon Hijar then delivered a discourse in Spanish, touching upon the history and achievements of the republic, that was warmly applauded.

After a selection by the band Senorita Maxima Hijar delivered a discourse in Spanish breathing patriotic sentiments appropriate to the occasion, which was received with "vivas" and applause.

Next followed the "Star Spangled Banner," by Senorita Donitila Fritz, who possesses a fine, penetrating voice and sung our national air with much feeling. Just as the song began three beautiful little Mexican girls dressed in and scarfed with the Mexican colors of red, white and green, were lifted up to the speakers desk to aid in the chorus. The picture was as charming as typical. The chorus consisted of twenty-nine young ladies, representative of the twenty-nine states of Mexico, and with the band playing an obligato, they rendered the American air with great spirit.

N. L. F. Bachman was then introduced and entertained with a brief extempore speech in English in appreciation of the strong national sentiment evidenced by the celebration as a sure indication of good citizenship—whether at home or abroad, and also dwelt upon the amity existing between the two great American republics. Mexico had made more advancement in civilization in the past twenty years than any other nation in the world.

The president announced that the celebration would close with a ball at the armory in the evening and with another salva of twenty-one guns the exercises of the day closed. The program was carried out in excellent style and notwithstanding the audience was a large one and the program necessarily long, there was not the least disorder at any time. The management deserves much credit for the excellent manner in which the exercises of the day were conducted.

The ball in the evening at Armory hall was a brilliant affair. Cray's orchestra furnished the music, Abelardo Blanco acted as "barkeners" and James Cronelto, C. F. Doyle, E. Hoppock and M. Penas as assistants, while M. Valdes, Arch McCutcheon, William White and J. L. Flores constituted the reception committee. There were over 200 guests on the floor, and the gallery was filled with visitors. The reception and refreshment rooms were neatly arranged and well provided and the ball was made a thoroughly enjoyable affair. Quite a number of old-time Californians were among the lookers-on and the scenes doubtless reminded them of the "days of gold."

RAISIN ASSOCIATION.

Growers Urged to Send in Their Raisins Promptly.

There seems to be a disposition among many of the raisin growers to hold their raisins over until late in the season, thinking that they will get a better price for them at that time than at present. Those who do this are not acquainted with the workings of the raisin combine.

It makes no difference to the grower when he gets his raisins in, so far as price is concerned. The whole crop is pooled and each grower gets his pro rata. If an advance in prices occurs later in the season he gets the full benefit of the advance.

With a view to having the crop come in quickly as possible A. L. Sayre, the manager of the association, has addressed the following circular to the growers:

To the Raisin Growers:—It being absolutely necessary in order to market the crop successfully for us to know to which packing house each grower desires to have his raisins we enclose a postal card to be filled out immediately and mailed to us. Even if you have already notified us kindly do so again so that no one may be overlooked.

The fine growing weather we are now having will cure the crop rapidly and there may be a crowding and delay at the packing houses. We desire, therefore, to urge upon all growers the importance of hauling their raisins to the packing houses as fast as they are ready to move.

CALIFORNIA RAISIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
A. L. Sayre, Manager.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Yesterday Was Road Day on the Calendar.

Yesterday the Board of Supervisors completed the examination of the monthly bills and claims against the county and took up the consideration of road matters.

In the matter of the petition of Emil Mohr et al. the road near Kingston mentioned therein was declared a public highway.

The matter of the petition of Fred A. Dodge et al. was referred to the District Attorney to institue suits for condemnation of rights of way.

The reports of the viewers in the following petitions was continued to the October session:

Peter Fink et al., Isaac A. Walton et al., L. A. Rockwell et al., W. J. Hayes et al., John G. Dawes et al., F. Coleman et al., Samuel Davis et al.

Viewers were appointed on the following petitions for roads:

W. M. Dodson et al., T. E. Flippen et al., W. L. Flannigan et al.

The final hearing in the matter of the petition of L. Heilbron et al. was set for Thursday, October 4th.

The petition of A. Kaufman et al. for the abandonment of a public road through Pleasantdale was heard and granted.

The board then adjourned to this morning.

TROUBLED WITH VISIONS.

Recorder Clark Meets With a New Kind of a Hobo.

From Sunday's Daily.

A policeman arrested a typical hobo who has been wandering around town for some days past and brought him before Recorder Clark yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. He was a thorough specimen of the class and bore all the outward marks of a dope fiend.

Judge Clark, as usual, inquired into his history, when the hobo stated that his name was Arthur Engan, formerly a news reporter on the San Francisco Report, and that his mother lived at 900 Van Ness avenue. He asked the Judge not to pry into his business too closely, but stated that he had been in Seattle and vicinity for some months and then came to Sacramento, where he saw by the Daily Expositor that men were needed in Fresno and came on at once. He had not been in town fifteen minutes before the police nabbed him.

"You saw that notice in the Daily Expositor, did you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was it printed on asbestos?"

"How is that, Judge?"

"Are you ever troubled with visions?"

"I don't understand you, Judge."

"Do you ever see ghosts?"

"Well, no. That is I haven't seen the ghost walk for several moons."

"No, nor the Daily Expositor either, I'll remand you to jail and write to your mother. I don't know whether you should go to jail or to an asylum."

Borrowed the Judge's Hat.

Charles Williams was in Recorder Clark's court yesterday on a charge of being drunk and disturbing the peace. Charles complained that on the way to jail he had lost his hat and was compelled to come into court minus his headgear. He happened to be an old friend of the Recorder, who fined him $7.50 and gave him time to dig up. The prisoner said he had $2.00 at the jail, but did not like to go after it bareheaded. So on the score of old friendship he borrowed the Recorder's hat, went to the jail after his cash bought another hat and returned the one belonging to his honor.

The Charge Dismissed.

The case of the people against M. H. Azhderian, charged with stealing a lot of household goods belonging to W. A. Nevills, was yesterday dismissed by Recorder Clark. The defendant and his attorney were present in court, but the complaining witness did not show up. After waiting for several minutes the Recorder ordered the dismissal of the case. Azhderian was arrested on May 5th and the case has been hanging fire ever since.

MAN OUT OF TOWN

He Strolls Along the San Joaquin

And Studies the Progress of River Mining.

Many Schemes to Extract Gold From the Sand—Some Old Friends Met.

From Sunday's Daily.

Some desperate efforts are being made this fall to bring up the submerged treasures of the San Joaquin to the surface. Many a wistful glance has been bestowed upon the pools and basins up and down the river, and much speculation indulged in as to what they would yield up if the river ever became low enough to admit of their being explored. The time has now arrived and it will not be long before the secrets of the pools and potholes will be given up. The river has been worked over and over again in every place where a man could go without being a fish, and now the time has come to determine the value of the river bottom. Many believe it will prove rich, while others contend that the force that cut out the holes scoured them clean.

Just above Pollasky the Pete Donahoo company is building a boat to work the channels by a dredging process. They have the bank strewn with lumber, ropes, cables, engines, boiler, caisson and other strange paraphernalia for the business. When this is all properly bestowed and fitted together they propose starting at the mouth of the Cottonwood, just above. If this pans out well they will extend operations up the river. The company pays five per cent gross to the owners of land fronting on the river for the right to work it. This will be Pollasky's prize attraction for the next few weeks. Above the Jenny Lind bridge a few miners have wing-dammed off a side channel of the river and expect great things when they strike the bottom and get to sluicing it off.

I strolled up the river across the old Bunes place, which has been well perforated with shafts and tunnels with but little profit, to the old site of Millerton. This seems to be a Mecca to this end of the San Joaquin valley, judging from the number of pilgrims that annually find their way there. The old court house stands out in bold relief, doorless and windowless, a very picture of misplaced confidence; its sole companion an old store cuddled alongside that has managed to keep a roof over its head and its walls in fair condition. The old court house also looks down upon a score or more of well preserved cellars and the picturesque ruins of as many chimneys. When it grows weary gazing out over the river and the everlasting rocks and hills, and wondering what has become of everybody, it takes to reading over the host of names that cover its walls, and by so keeping in touch with human nature feels not entirely desolate.

The first impression that finds expression from a pilgrim is, "What an outlandish place to build such a house: where in the world did the people come from and what were they thinking about to come into such a hole to build up a town when there were so many beautiful sites along the river just below." So they gaze in wonder at the old temple of justice and its surrounding debris and the lay of the land and exclaim, "Well, of all the places where I should look for such a layout this beats the lot!" In leisure moments I have sought the story of its incubation. Like "Topsy" it was never born, only growed, a chance seed of civilization that fell among the rocks and sprouted. Its early life reveals some miners from Texas, then a saloon, next a mining camp, a county seat and finally nothing. There is a legend that this location was chosen under a serious misapprehension. A party from Tennessee arrived from across the mountains, weary and footsore, ready to drop down anywhere. As they crossed the lava cap above town and gazed through a hazy atmosphere over the great valley they thought it was the Pacific Ocean and it was several years before they knew that had they continued on for a few miles they would have found a beautiful valley and a sensible place for their town. But this is so evidently absurd that I don't believe it was so.

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We have many nice people about Fresno who are very proud of having come out of Millerton, and are the unconscious recipients of many tributes of respect and veneration in consequence. I used to bestow them liberally so long as I looked at Millerton with my mind's eye and considered it through my imagination, but since I became familiar with it in the body I fail to see anything to brag on. I would rather not let any one know that I had a hand in such a layout. I should be like the old lady who told the devil at the campmeeting that she had nothing to do with getting it up and laid all the blame on the Hard Shell Baptists. As time went on and the gold gave out and the people cleared out until it looked as though nothing would be left but the houses, and the inhabitants began to wonder where they were at and what they were there for, the railroad and the irrigator came along and solved the question by transplanting them bag and baggage to this beautiful valley, where they waxed fat, became millionaires and the admiration of everybody.

But I did not start up the river to throw bouquets to Millerton. Under the river bank in front of the court house I found an old man, a young man and a boy starting a tunnel that would eventually go directly under the court house. I inquired as to how the gold was turning out and the old man replied, "Not much, but we expect when we get further in where nobody has been, to find it pretty good." The same old story. It carried me back a year to the time when I set out to become a millionaire by running tunnels into the banks of the San Joaquin. They have located their claim in accordance with the new order now being promulgated on the river, which gives a miner 500 feet back from the river. As their claim takes in the court house and the store and various cellars they probably reckon that will compensate them and set them up if colors do show up slowly.

There is some style about this kind of a mining claim. I learn that the little homestead of old Pike Bollinger on the opposite bank has not been located yet and is worth some one's while to pick up. Old Pike has been there thirty years, but that doesn't count against the sacred rights of the prospector. The town of Pollasky would be a good pick-up, as the most pretentious part of it lies within the fatal 500 feet, to say nothing of the new barn and chicken house of Van Buren Cobb across the river. There is also a nice little place and blacksmith shop at Lane's bridge that could be taken in by finding a few colors under the bridge, as well as the Lane homestead below. I don't mention this to give trouble to the people down the river, but to call attention to business opportunities that should not be overlooked by the up-to-date prospector under this new and wonderful dispensation.

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A short distance above the court house a co-operative company of twenty-one Chinese has constructed a dam and flume that would be a credit to anybody. I have heard that the Chinese are the best river bar miners in the state and this work shows that they must well understand it. Everything is strong and substantial and it will take quite a rise in the river to destroy them. The dam is 250 feet across, 120 feet of the center being substantially constructed with crib and rock. The length of the flume is 350 feet, 22 feet wide and 3 feet deep, with a rapid fall. It uncovers a bar 350 by 250 feet, with a deposit of four feet. The company has spent two months so far on the work and is now getting into place wheels, pumps and sluices, when they will be ready to commence working the bar, which will be about the 1st of October. Judge Hart, who owns the river frontage, gets 25 per cent of the output and shows his faith in the venture by going security for the material. I think this work will present as complete a plant for river bar mining as can be found in the state and be well worth a trip to see.

Continuing up the river I passed where Mr. Golden and a small company are wing-damming in a small way a number of little basins and channels of the river. Their work is still preparatory and they have not taken out any gold.

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It is just above here that last spring I encountered my persevering young miner who had been three years hunting for a back channel. I was in doubt whether to face him again or take a back trail and avoid him, as there was no telling how his malady had developed in the meantime. But as it was nearing noon and I make a rule never to be caught between camps when dinner is ready, I took the river trail and soon passed one of his tunnels with a very satisfactory look of abandonment about it. Turning the point of rock at his cabin I was delighted to see upon the river bank as pretty a plant for ground sluicing as one could wish for—engine, pump and sluice boxes. Feeling assured now that he was perfectly sane, I boldly advanced and met a cordial welcome. Over a splendid dish of beans he told me how he came to give up the back channel schemes; how he had found that the gold was on the outside, where he had been tramping over it for years; how he went up to the Reed & Harris mine and found an engine that had been engaged in a number of failures among the mining camps of this section, and still maintained its prestige by failing to be able to run the new plant in the Reed & Harris; how he then went down the river and found another derelict floating about, a pump and piping which met its last catastrophe in the bust-up of the "All Up" mine; how he had brought these two derelicts, these birds of ill omen, together and by evolving out of these two negatives a positive hoped to make a success. As I reflected over the fortunes of these unfortunates I thought that if they could express themselves they could out of their experiences tell him better than anybody whether this new scheme into which he had gotten them would make or break him, and it was a pity they could not. If these derelicts can keep their end up I think he has a nice prospect for a paying business and I congratulated him upon transfering his labors from the gloom of the tunnels to the bright sunshine beside the flowing river.

I bade him good-bye, when he called me back and asked me if I knew anyone that wanted to go into mining, that he would give a half interest in the upper tunnel to some good miner to finish it up, and he was sure the back channel was not more than 20 feet further in. So the little demon was only sleeping, not dead. The poet says that "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick," but that doesn't include the miner's heart. I have seen lots of miners' hearts full of hopes deferred, but I never knew it to make them sick. Like the mule that leans up against the hot branding iron, they don't seem to realize that anything is wrong. I admit that my heart turned over, but I don't claim to be a true miner.

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A mile or so above is the Ollo Company's dam. This is the boss place on the river. Operations were begun in 1894 to dam the river and turn it into a raceway along the bank past a pot hole at the junction of Fine Gold gulch with the river, and over $20,000 are now said to be charged up against the said pot hole. As we boys say, "Three times and out;" this is the third dam, and the river is out and rushing like mad through the raceway. To dam the river here has been a difficult operation. The dam is some hundred feet long and most of it across a chasm 20 feet below the river bed, which had to be filled in and made to stay there. While the dam and flume of the Chinese Company uncovers its deposit ready for work the next job at this place is to pump out the pool and pot hole before the deposits can be got at. The pool is at least 600 feet long, from 60 to 80 feet wide and 20 feet depth of water. So we can imagine that there is still a big job ahead and a problem yet to be solved. This is a big hole to empty and if the seepage should be abundant it will tax any ordinary appliances to empty it. To help make a surer thing a new 6-inch centrifugal pump has been added to the plant and the superintendent, Mr. McDougal, has faith that he will accomplish the work.

It seems that the depth of the deposit is still to be determined. It may be 2 feet when stocks will go down; or it may be 20, when shares go booming. The pumps are driven by a huge wheel in the raceway. When this combination of wheels, pumps, pullies, belts, cables and tumbling rods get to work emptying this hole it will be a sight. A team can be driven beyond Judge Hart's place to within two miles of the dam. The trails are good walking and the trip can be made by the ladies and greatly enjoyed. There are two trails, one of which follows the river past the ground sluicing plant and the other on through the hills to the dam. Go up the river trail and back the other. One of the queer things about this enterprise is the utter contempt in which it is held, not only among the river community and miners, but as far back into the mountains as its presence has become known. There is no faith whatever in the honesty or legitimacy of the enterprise. It is declared to be a job with ulterior motives, and that there is no real intention of bringing the work to an issue, successful or otherwise; that the pot hole will never be exploited and they don't want it. After discussing this part of the business they turn their attention to the pot hole, which they contend has nothing in it and never had, and that no deposit other than washed sand will be found. Altogether they would make a splendid addition to the bear element in a stock exchange. What all this prejudice is based upon I could not find out. So far as I could see into the rocks, the river and the works I could see no signs that warrant such skepticisms of the honesty of the enterprise. I sincerely hope that the hole will be pumped dry and the deposit found 20 feet deep.

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Further up the river, around the big bend, is the Higgins Company mine. I was told it was a mile, and so it was, horizontally straight, but as I climbed a mile perpendicularly and a mile down again I call it three miles. The trail is like a huge saw bent edgewise over a mountain a mile high and I climbed up and down over every tooth and there must have been 500 of them. Above the Ohio dam the river runs for some miles through a rocky gorge and the only way to get up is to scale the face of the mountain on the north side. But the grand scenery well repaid me for all the toil. The river is so low now that it is here but a succession of pools and basins between solid rocky walls some 40 feet wide and from 100 to 700 feet long, divided up by narrow riffles with a foot or two of water. This mine consists of one of these pools. A flume 18 feet wide and 4 feet high starts from the upper riffle, where the pool is 30 feet wide and carries the entire river over the pool to the lower riffle, 450 feet. The pool will average about 40 feet wide with a depth of 12 feet of water. The depth of the deposit is undetermined, but judged to be about 6 feet. The deposit on the riffles has been explored to the depth of 12 feet and proved very rich. The water is to be pumped out by a Chinese pump operated by a wheel in the flume. Sluicing will be used to get at the gold. It is a very pretty compact plant and if the gold is there they will have to get there lively before a rise in the river comes along and adjourns the whole business to some location below. A rise of 2 feet will run over the dam and another 2 feet would make things look interesting, as the whole structure is so walled in that there is no going around it and it will have to go out. Mr. Higins says he intends to run three gangs night and day. He expects to be in full operation by the 1st of October. This mine is a very pretty sample of what a man will do to get at the root of all evil. The whole locality sets up on edge and there is no shore. The camp is tucked away in scraps here and there among the rocks where a place could be found level enough for a man to turn over in bed. All the material was brought in by hand, but must go out by water. Such a venture is deserving of a high reward and I think Mr. Higgins will find it.

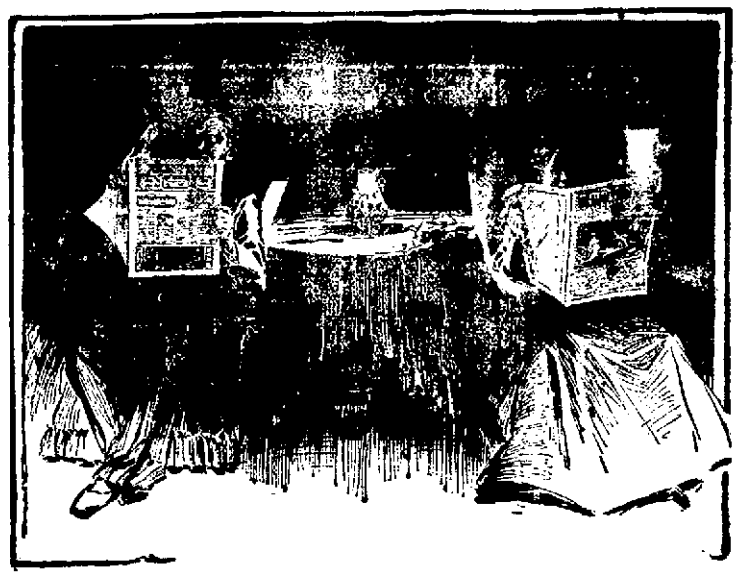
I learned of two more companies above the Sullivan Company and Holtenbeck & Degan, which had taken the river out in like manner, but I was not able to visit them, making five places where the river has been taken out this season. All these mining enterprises are in the same stage of completion and will be in operation by October 1st. The number of plants and their variety, including every phase of river mining, will make the San Joaquin for some months a most interesting place for a camping trip. The climate now is incomparable and the nights delicious, with no bugs or mosquitoes.

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I met my old friend Bill, the wood hauler from Bellview, who disdained to sell his politics for $2 a cord, on the Jenny Lind bridge a few days ago. He is well and hearty and says he will soon get $5 again for wood, as there is not much out in the hills this season. After proper inquiries regarding the welfare of the good wife and the boys and girls, I said to him: "Well, Bill, they've got you this time; no voting a straight Democratic ticket this pop." "Don't let that fool you for a minute," he replied. "I'm going to vote for them Democrats and I am going to stop right there. You know old Bill Hampton at the end of the bridge here? Well, he's going independent for Supervisor and I'm going to vote for him," with an emphasis on the "I'm." "He is a Democrat, he is." The trouble with Bill is that it is the pride of his life that he has always voted a straight Democratic ticket; he has bragged of it to his boys and in making good mountain Democrats out of them, and now he asks why he must vote for half a dozen Populists in order to vote for half a dozen Democrats. As from his point of view I could not tell him for the life of me, I gave it up and bid him good-bye and he went on his way to Fresno with his load of wood and a soul full of resentment. I find this sentiment alarmingly prevalent and some one should be a missionary among the hills and along the sheep trails to answer this question of Bill's which so many are asking. I am not referring to this for political effect, but solely in the interest of fair play. I have many Populist friends whom I admire much more than I do their politics, and I should like to see them have a square deal in this fusion tangle they have got into. Bill lives about Bellview, drives a speckled gray on the near and a piebald pinto on the off whel, with a span of blue cayuses on the lead. I would advise the missionary, should he see the outfit, to shun it as the sailors did the Flying Dutchman, as he will surely come to grief if he boards him.

JOSEPHUS.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles, there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits of frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.



IN THE OCTOBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, author of "A Minister of the World," begins a new story called "THE MINISTER OF CARTHAGE," depicting a young clergyman's high sense of duty battling with love and something akin to ambition.

Josiah Allen's Wife
Has written another story for the JOURNAL readers. She tells in it about a sickly society girl, and what brought her to her senses and good health.

In Mary E. Wilkins'
Capital new story a metropolitan woman does some very funny things, and in trying to elevate the villagers she learns a thing or two.

IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

are to be found the best serial and short stories the world can produce. The handsomest illustrated weekly published

We will mail THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, beginning with the next issue (October number), to January 1, 1899, also THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, for Twenty-five Cents, for the purpose of introducing our weekly with our well-known monthly.

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THE PHILIPPINES AGAIN.

An article in this month's North American Review by John Barrett, late United States minister to Spain, is a sufficient refutation of the Mugwump claim that our capture of the Philippines was a military accident—that Dewey was sent out to destroy ships, not to capture islands, and that we have therefore acquired no responsibilities in regard to the islands. Mr. Barrett's article was written before the declaration of war, and in it it is clearly recognized that the capture of the Philippines would be an absolute military necessity, irrespective of the location of the Spanish fleet, and the wisdom of retaining permanent possession of them is ably argued. What can have been predicted so accurately is not an accident.

It is significant, also, that in the recent discussion of the subject, not one article has appeared by any one who knew the Philippines either from personal observation orthorough study, in which the possibility either of self-government or continued Spanish rule was conceded. The difficulties of American rule are recognized by everyone, and the desire has frequently been expressed to avoid them if possible, but no way of evading the responsibility has yet been suggested which is not at once declared impossible by those familiar with the conditions.

In fact, so settled has the situation become that further discussion reminds one of a French election "programme," in which the main question is not what policies under the existing government are best, but what sort of a constitution and government France ought to have. Except those politicians and political papers, who are holding back for fear of declaring a principle which party loyalty may force them to retract, the whole people of America, and of the world, for that matter, has come to recognize that annexation is inevitable. It is time, then, to close the threadbare discussion and open the fresher question of the form and extent of annexation and the manner of administration.

SINGLE TAX DEFENDERS.

The constant bombardment of the Republican press on the single tax doctrine is beginning to smoke out its defenders. The result, however, shows that many of these defenders do not understand their own doctrine. Maguire, for instance, in answer to the alleged assertion that the single tax would put the whole burden of taxation on farmers, figures out that the farmers now pay fifty per cent of the taxes, while under the single tax they would pay a much smaller proportion, owing to the higher rent of city lands. Even conceding this, it does not follow that their actual taxes would be decreased, for it is the proposal of the single taxers to increase taxes very largely, so that the smaller proportion of the larger tax would be larger absolutely.

There is no purpose at all to the single tax unless the rate is so high that the annual tax will equal the annual rent, exclusive of interest on improvements. At present, land which will rent for only enough to pay taxes is considered worthless. The intention of the single tax is to make all land rent for just enough to pay taxes, with the avowed purpose of making all land worthless as private property. Wherever land now retains any selling or renting value, taxes would necessarily be increased on it, to destroy this value.

The Stockton Mail, also, comes to the defense of the single tax by referring to the example of New Zealand, in which country a very different form of land tax has had the beneficent result of breaking up the large estates into smaller holdings. But the New Zealand tax, far from abolishing private property in land, has only sought to make private ownership of too large bodies of unproductive land unprofitable. That is only the least part of the single tax intention, and its success under exceptional conditions is no indication whatever of the success of the broader doctrine under different conditions.

Abbot Kinney, the Democratic candidate for United States senator, is doing his utmost to have the old soldiers at the Santa Monica home disfranchised, having instituted a suit with that object in view. This is merely cumulative proof that Democrats have no use for the old soldier so long as he votes the Republican ticket. They would very much like to eliminate him from the situation, but we do not believe there is a judge who would assist in the perpetration of such a rank injustice. We wonder what the young Americans who have just come home from the war and those who are still in foreign lands and may have to do more fighting for their country think of the Democratic way of treating old soldiers? Some of them may have to accept the shelter of a soldier's home in their old age, and we do not think they would relish being deprived of their political rights on that account. It is only a Democrat who could propose to thrust such an indignity upon a class of men who deserve so well from their country.

Congressman Barlow opened his campaign the other evening at Santa Cruz, but he said not a word about those "business opportunities" he found so inviting there.

The Republican extends its congratulations to Editor Hichborn, lately of the Expositor. May the boy grow up to be an honor to his parents and the profession.

IMAGINATION IN HISTORY.

The motive power in human history is not so much greed or need or ambition as it is imagination. Whatever a nation thinks it is or must be, that it sets about becoming. When Germany, a century and a half ago, weak, poor, and disrupted, was without national imagination she was without national achievements. Suddenly a poet named Klopstock published a book, the Messias, which no modern reader not a professional student can wade through, but which the Germans convinced themselves was a great epic. Immediately the national literary consciousness was aroused. The example of a poem thought to be great brought out others that were great, and in a century of literary barrenness everywhere else, Germany entered on the greatest literary epoch in her history. About this literature rather than in politics or commerce, the national life centered. A century later, when the army had taken the place of poetry in the imagination of the people, it took its place also in the national history. So, when Egypt, under Mehmed Ali, or Japan, under the last Mikado, turned their imaginations from oriental dreams to western ideals, they also turned history aside from the path it had trodden since forgotten antiquity. The possibility of the regeneration of China depends entirely on the possibility of rousing the Chinese imagination. Foreign arms, foreign machines, and foreign goods will be forced into China. If foreign ideas can also penetrate and the Chinese people can make the mental somersault their Emperor has already taken, China will become an immensely greater Japan.

The change in the fate of the United States wrought by the war is also imaginative rather than material. Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines combined would hardly equal a single province of India. All the material change they can possibly make in our national life is as nothing compared to issues sometimes settled in a single campaign and dismissed by history with a paragraph. But they have appealed to our imaginations, and the idea rather than the fact of expansion has almost reversed our attitude on every world question. From almost a hermit we have become an international power, and a great career among the nations of the earth is opened up to us, not so much by the material advantages our new possessions give us abroad as by the imaginative stimulus they have given us at home.

Those who are trying to turn back the course of our history with arguments and tradition reckon without this force of aroused imagination, against which logic and precedent are powerless. Their efforts are hopeless because misdirected.

The Shanahan is donning the habiliments of war. He has already blackened his teeth, jumped into his brogans, which are vulnerable only at the big toe, and put on his asbestos-lined trousers; but for some mysterious reason he will not start on the warpath until next week. In the meantime the Maguire, full-panoplied and followed by a choice collection of Gallaghers, is making the welkin roar with the sound of his voice. He has already talked his mustache ragged and it is whispered that he will soon have to shave it off. His right arm is somewhat lame from gesticulating and his bunions are bothering him a good deal. Therefore when the Shanahan sweeps down from the steeps of Shasta, "tall as a lance and fresh as a morning in April" what, oh, what will become of the jaded Maguire?

The plan for filling the gap between Bakersfield and Mojave seems to be progressing very favorably, and if the present rate of progress is maintained the people in this state will in two years enjoy the great boon of transcontinental railroad competition. The producers and shippers of this valley have suffered more severely perhaps than those of any other part of the state from the exactions of the Southern Pacific company and the benefit that will accrue to them from transcontinental competition will be proportionately greater on that acount. While most of the people behind this project are the same as those in the Valley railroad company, the two corporations are independent of each other. The newest "people's road," we are confident, will receive the same encouragement from the people that was accorded the Valley road.

Squeamish people in Los Angeles are objecting because the city sewage is being used to irrigate market gardens. They should live a while in Berlin, where the vegetable raised on the Tel-tow sewage farms bring a higher price for that reason and are especially advertised on hotel menus. A moment's reflection will show that this manner of disposing of sewage is not only harmless, but highly advantageous. Under the old system a large part of the world's food supply is literally washed into the sea. In the economy of modern life such wastes must be stopped.

On general principles it is probably better for a city to own its own electric light plant, but where the city plant would have to be run by steam power, while a private plant is run by water, the private corporation ought to be able to underbid anything the city can possibly do. If they do not do so, their bids are too high. We hope the established electric companies will see the shortsightedness of attempting to hold out for a price that will tempt the city to build its own plant. They can make a good profit at a rate that will assure them the permanent patronage of the city.

Editor Melick of the Pasadena News has been renominated for the assembly and we are sure he will be re-elected. He is intelligent and conscientious and made a good record during the last session of the legislature.

It is said that Aguinaldo is receiving financial backing from one of the European powers. What a deplorable waste of good money! It would be safer to advance funds even to Turkey.

MAGUIRE AS AN ALTGELD

Some of our Republican exchanges are making the charge that James G. Maguire is an anarchist, basing the belief on a speech delivered in Congress by Mr. Maguire in opposition to the immigration restriction bill, in which he used the following language:

"Gentlemen urge the passage of this bill as a step in the direction of excluding Anarchists, Socialists and Nihilists from this country. Assuming that it would be right and desirable, though I do not admit it would be either right or desirable, to exclude those classes or any of them from this country, yet the present bill does not tend to their exclusion. They are generally educated men, many of them holding university degrees, whose offending consists of resistance to tyranny which in the conditions under which they live is obedience to God."

This of course does not show that Mr. Maguire is an anarchist, but it does show an attitude towards anarchists which experience has shown to be dangerous in the occupant of an executive chair. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, is also not an anarchist in the sense that he believes in their doctrines or indorses their acts. But he is an anarchist sympathizer in the sense that he regards the warfare of society on anarchists as public enemies as unjust and tyrannical. When confronted with a concrete instance, he pardoned convicted anarchists and denounced the court which condemned them, thereby undoing at one stroke the work of years on the part of the courts and police of Chicago.

Mr. Maguire, by opposing the exclusion of foreign anarchists, by justifying their methods where the provocation is extreme enough, has also set himself in opposition to the treatment of anarchists as public enemies. His election to the gubernatorial chair would give them the same encouragement to flock to California that the election of Altgeld did in Illinois. They would look to him to use the pardoning power in the same way under similar circumstances.

We do not want an Altgeld in California, nor even a governor who would be suspected by the dangerous classes of being an Altgeld.

France is still the disturber of the peace of the world. If it were not for her ambition to regain Alsace Lorraine, the disarmament proposition of the Czar would have much better chances of success. If France had refused her consent the powers would probably not have deprived Japan of the fruits of victory and China would not be on the verge of dismemberment with the attendant risk of war. The sentimental interest of France in Egypt, due to the traditions of Napoleon's conquest, has produced jealousy and opposition to the English control, and now that English troops are penetrating southward, into territory formerly held by the Khedive but never by England, France is working eastward toward the same point. So, in the three places in the world where war seems most imminent, it is France that must be reckoned with. The only guarantee of peace is the fact that the English navy could do to the French navy as the American navy did to the Spanish. Thus peace is still preserved by engines of war, and the Czar's Utopian dream is far from realization.

John Sherman seems likely to play the role of an American Bismarck in his old age, lending the weight of a mighty name to fault-finding that is really only the natural complaint of age. It is a pity that newspaper enterprise will not allow the opinions of superannuated statesmen to remain as private as their lives. A peaceful old age is a boon at the end of a busy life, but one who has filled large place in the public eye might almost wish to forego this boon if he is to be exposed in the evening of life to the same glaring light of publicity and criticism that he welcomed at noon.

It is reported that E. L. Hutchinson, the fusion candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is making sympathetic references in his speeches to the "brave and noble" Spaniards. Why, oh why, do not Hutchinson and Maguire and Dr. Castle stump the state together? What a patriotic combination that would make! Hutchinson, with his administration for the chivalrous Castilian; Maguire, who denounced the early seizures of Spanish ships by our navy as acts of piracy, and Castle, who referred to our brave soldier boys as corporation hirelings and assassins. Blessed trinity!

The political conditions in this county are favorable to a Republican victory and we hope to see every man on the ticket elected. The party has never put a better ticket in the field, and if the campaign is conducted with the proper energy, intelligence and enthusiasm it cannot help being successful. The record of the Republican party the past year should prove an inspiration to us all and determine us to make the victory as great as possible.

If you want the protection accorded to the fruit and raisin industry by the tariff retained, vote for J. C. Needham, the Republican candidate for congress from this district. If it were not for this protection the pool would have been impossible and both industries would now be in a demoralized condition.

Fusion has failed in Montana, owing to the usual greed of the Democrats in arrogating all the desirable offices to themselves. Where Populists are willing to trade all the offices in return for a mild indorsement of Populist principles, fusion sometimes works, but where they demand something solider than words the deal is off.

The recent strike of the cigar makers in Manila is an illustration of the difference between tropical and temperate standards. The employers cheerfully conceded all the increase in wages asked for, but the men are still holding out for only four days' work a week. Three holidays a week is apparently the minimum of tropical endurance.

JOURNALIST OR NEWSPAPER MAN?

It has come to be a fashion in newspaper offices never to speak or write the word "journalist" without a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders, which is taken to imply that a journalist is a boy just out of school, on his first reportorial assignment, while a "newspaper man" is a man of experience and ability, who knows his business. The habit, like all such tricks of speech, is contagious, and is followed even by those who find the usage awkward and do not share the prejudice on which it is based. Nevertheless, except prejudice and habit, there is little to be said in favor and much to be said against this limitation of usage.

There is no analagous usage in other professions, and in the newspaper profession it is both awkward and inaccurate. The lawyer is not a "law man," and the physician, among white men, is not a "medicine man," nor is the clergyman sufficiently defined as a "church man." A newspaper man, in strict literalness, is anybody connected with a newspaper office, down to the last carrier boy. Yet there is something which editors and reporters and contributors are, which printers and bookkeepers are not. For that something a name is needed, and there is no word available but journalist. The use of any other words frequently requires awkward paraphrasing or ambiguity, and leads to the very affectation it seeks to avoid.

There is another difference between the words more serious than the question of convenience. The newspaper man is supposed to regard his occupation as a business, the journalist as a profession. It is this which probably accounts for the contempt with which the latter word is used, for there is no contempt so deep as that of the "practical" man for the idealist. Yet the world has not yet outgrown ideals as world has not yet outgrown ideals, even in a newspaper, and it is for the preservation of professional ideals as much as for convenience and clearness that we urge that the good word journalism be restored to respect and use.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies a vote of confidence in the government is generally taken, not upon any substantial question, but upon a purely formal motion, as to pass to the order of the day. The opponents of the government oppose the motion, not because they do not approve it, but because it is made by the government.

The immediate political importance of this year's election is of much the same nature. A temporary Democratic victory would not much change the course of national affairs. Except for the systematization of our paper currency and banking systems, the things most pressing to be done are favored by everyone, and will only be done more smoothly and thoroughly if the legislative and executive departments are kept in harmony. The things on which the parties differ most radically are for the present settled in Republican lines and could not be changed by a Democratic victory this year. But a Democratic victory would bring an immense loss of prestige to the administration and, through it, to the country. The standing of the country abroad is largely that of the administration. In the negotiations with Spain, and with other powers who may become concerned in questions growing out of the war settlement, the fact that the country is back of the President gives him an enormously greater power for good. Whether that power is emphasized or minimized by the result of the elections may be of greater importance than any direct domestic issue apparently involved in them.

The Oakland Enquirer appears to be deeply concerned lest Colonel Roosevelt accept the nomination for governor of New York. It represents Mr. Roosevelt as Boss Platt's candidate and intimates that his acceptance of the nomination would stamp him as a man both selfish and morally obtuse. The Enquirer is of the opinion that Black should be renominated, for though he was Platt's man he is now at outs with the boss and has made a good chief executive. We do not think the Enquirer quite understands the situation, at least so far as Colonel Roosevelt is concerned. The Roosevelt boom was well launched before Platt gave it encouragement, and from our eastern exchanges we have received the impression that it was a question with the boss of either supporting Roosevelt or seeing the Colonel nominated anyhow and finding himself excluded from the band wagon. To put it in another way, there is a general demand among Empire State Republicans for the nomination of the plucky leader of the Rough Riders and they are determined to have him whether Platt is willing or not. In deciding to support Roosevelt Platt merely gave another proof of his political sagacity. We have not the least fear that Platt will dominate the Colonel and do not believe that any one else has. He made a good Civil Service Commissioner, was an excellent Police Commissioner and will make a fine governor.

The promised reforms in China are indefinitely postponed by the retirement of the Emperor in favor of the Dowager Empress. Until the next turn of the wheel of Chinese fortune, Li Hung Chang, the mandarins, and Russia, all reactionary influences, are on top. The free schools of foreign learning will not be opened, public offices will still be distributed to candidates learned in the ancient classics and liberal with bribes, and the example and friendship of Japan will be spurned. It was perhaps hardly to be expected that so radical innovations as those proposed by the Emperor could be adopted without opposition. When Mehmet Ali, the modernizer of Egypt, first established schools of foreign learning, such was the hatred of innovation that mothers were known to put out the eyes of their children, that they might not be forced to receive instruction. China is as conservative as Egypt ever was, with a powerful official class ranged on the side of the most extreme conservatism. It may be that nothing but the force of dismemberment will be able to break the barriers.

Constitutional amendment number six seems to be open to the double objection that its purpose can not be commended and that it seeks to accomplish this purpose by indirection. As printed in another column it will be found to define grammar schools as schools "in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining, or scientific department of the University of California."—in other words, a full high school course, with the possible exception of Latin and Greek. The purpose is to appropriate to these high schools state funds which are raised for the support of primary and grammar schools, by the simple device of calling a high school a grammar school. The same plan was used in Illinois many years ago to divert the university fund to a normal school by calling it a "Normal University." It is as indefensible in one case as the other. This state has an established policy in respect to the funds to be used for primary, secondary and higher education. We see no reason for changing this policy, and least of all for changing it by a mere subterfuge.

It is evident that the time has come for a periodical cleaning up on this side of the track. From the number of complaints of robberies committed by women occupying rooms in lodging houses in the business district it is evident that many of the occupants of the "cribs" across the track have moved over to pleasanter locations on this side. If we must have a tenderloin district—and we may as well confess that we have one of the worst in the world, whose existence is a crying shame to the community which can tolerate it—it is little enough to demand that the denizens of such a district be confined to its limit. There is a constant tendency on their part to overflow, which can only be checked by constant or periodical deportations of the overflow. We call the attention of the police to the condition of some of the lodging houses, in the expectation that they will be at once cleared of these undesirable tenants.

The San Francisco Democracy seems to be hopelessly split by factional differences. The highhanded manner in which the self-appointed Committee of One Hundred has attempted to run the party has aroused a storm of protest, and unless the state committee intervenes and deprives the Committee of One Hundred of the power which it has so shamelessly abused the party will go to pieces. Of course this need not cause Republicans to lose any sleep. We merely refer to the matter as evidence that besides its own strength the Republican party may also look to its enemy's weakness for victory in the coming election.

The New York Sun refers to the policy of immovable national boundaries as the New Bryanism. It is well said, for Bryan was the first Democrat of prominence to pronounce against territorial expansion. However, we do not believe that the New Bryanism will have nearly as many advocates as the Old Bryanism (the free coinage of silver), and it is extremely doubtful if it can be made a political issue. Bryan's only hope appears to be in a revival of the silver issue, and it is a very forlorn hope.

The Samoan question, like all international compromises, will not down. There is no likelihood of war, of course, as the prize is not important enough, and imperative questions of honor or humanity are not likely to arise, but there will be more diplomatic parrying which we hope will result in a conclusion that is not a subterfuge but a settlement.

We hope there is no truth in the report that General Kitchener's army systematically butchered the wounded dervishes. Some things are necessary in Africa that would be intolerable in Europe, but a war of humanity, even in Africa, ought not to begin by adopting the methods of the barbarians.

RANDOM REMARKS.

There can no longer be any doubt that Roosevelt is a popular hero. Fond parents are beginning to name their boys after him.

No wonder Colonel W. J. Bryan wants to resign his commission. It is too much to expect a man of the Colonel's temperament to stand by quietly while Vesuvius is spouting for all it is worth.

A scientist says that by 1931 the population of the world will be so great that the wheat supply will be insufficient to furnish all with bread. In that case we shall be under the happy necessity of eating cake.

It is stated that Kaiser Wilhelm is behind Aguinaldo. That's the trouble. If Wilhelm would only come from behind the insurgent chief we might shy a brick at him. We don't want to hurt Aggie—at least, not at present.

A sweet singer of Los Angeles tries to rhyme tongues with suns. Of course such atrocities must be frowned down, but there is some excuse for the poet not having used lungs to rhyme with tongues. There are so few of the former down in Los Angeles.

Now that it has been established that a person in this state may poison a person in another state with impunity, Billy Burst of the Examiner-Journal might return to California and send to his hated rival in New York, Josef Polecatzer, a doped blutwurst.

The subject of the latest definition contest of the San Francisco Post is "the model husband," but it requires that definitions shall not exceed twenty words. How in the world can a woman tell in twenty words what constitutes a model husband? The dear creatures should be allowed at least 200.

Liane de Pougy, a French wench of the Held and Hulbert stripe, who is to be inflicted upon this country by an enterprising theatrical manager, announces that she is going to "demolish a few of those American fortunes." There's no way to get even with this female. She has nothing to demolish—not even the shred of a reputation.

The other day I saw under the heading of "Health Hints" the following advice: "Try gargling lager beer for cure of sore throat." Well, I did try it, and may I be everlastingly eviscerated if I could keep the lager from going all the way down. There may be some things that beer is good for, but it isn't a success as a gargle.

The report comes from Gotham that Willie Hearst is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

"I want to be Governor," said Hearst,
"I want to be Billy the Fearst."
His record was searched,
They found it well smearched,
And full soon his boomlet did burst.

The new head of the Mormon church, President Lorenzo Snow, declares that Latter Day Saints would be doing no moral or religious wrong in practicing plural marriages under divine sanction. Maybe not; but so long as the postal facilities between earth and heaven are what they are it will be pretty hard to get that divine sanction.

J. H. W. is still picking flaws in the definitions of flattery which the San Francisco Post invited by offering prizes for the two best ones, though he now signs himself "A Friend of the School Girls"—the girls who helped him to make those amusingly solemn analyses of my "definitions." Here's this alliterative assault he makes upon me for writing him down an ass and his pupils as asslets:

" * * * the flatulent coleenth, R. M. M., whose rampant, rattling, random ribald remarks in the "Raisin Raisers' Rest" in the Fresno Republican raised a ridiculous rumpus against respectable, refined and retiring school girls who had reviled and ridiculed his rambling, ragged definition of a rebus. The girls having regained and recovered their reason and routine of studies, now rebuke his rancorous and revengeful record. The girls regard him as a ruffian and a recusant rustic—a red headed regicide of character and one who needs reinforcement in his revolting, round, rocky, radish roof. They remit this as a requiem to his relic. "Remember the Ribald Ranters' Random Remarks. Rats!"

Wow! you caudisonant cadger, delirifacient dodo, hebitudinous hobo, incondite imbecile, loquinose luminox obfuscated oaf, pragmatic pundit, reptatory ranter, senescent sinner, viperine villain—call me not a regicide of character; I don't aspire that high. I'm merely a stultiloide, and am frantic to lay my gory hands on you and your kind. A "Friend of the School Girls," are you? Trust him not girlies. He is an antique flirt and has a wife and seven children. His heart is full of guile, his tongue full of wile and his hair full of "fle." Konx ompax.

Professor L. DuPont Syle, the learned dramatic critic of the Examiner, objects to Schiller's "Maria Stuart" because of its historical inaccuracy. He points out that Maria Stuart did not throw herself upon the hospitality of Queen Elizabeth, but fled to England to escape the vengeance of her justly enraged subjects. Again, she murdered her husband, "which fact must in the minds of a modern audience, ever make them incapable of pitying the misfortunes that fall on such a character." The Professor concludes with the following quotation from Carlyle, written forty years ago: "It (the play 'Maria Stuart') is upon a subject the incidents of which are now getting trite and the moral of which has little that can peculiarly recomend it."

That an historical drama is historically correct may be quite a recommendation to theatre-goers, but it is doubtful if even ten per cent of those who read such an announcement in the play bill know enough about the events to be enacted to be able to decide whether they conform to history or not. Thus the popular idea of Maria Stuart is pretty much as Schiller represented her. She is still a heroine and people still go to see the play bearing her name in spite of its historical inaccuracies and the dictum of Carlyle, of which the majority of them never heard. It may be, as Professor Syle says, that the historical facts in the Scotch queen's life are now well known to every educated person, but it is certainly not true that "none other go to see such a play." Educated people are not numerous, and if the classic drama had to look to them alone for its support it would speedily disappear from our playhouses.

I do not think the time will come very soon when the historical dramas that are now in popular favor will be banished therefrom by reason of their inaccuracies. Attempts have been made to prove that Richard III. was not so black as he has been painted, but we will not see him represented otherwise than as a man on whom "sin death and hell have set their marks." History says that Cordelia "married and lived happy ever after," but when we go to see King Lear we demand that she fall victim to the hatred of those hell-cats, her sisters. Brutus was undoubtedly a fusion Populist and anarchist, but he must not be so represented on the stage. We want to see him as a stern republican, who loved his friend Caesar, but who loved liberty more. Some investigators declare that Lucretia Borgia has been greatly maligned, but if she were not depicted as the Botkin of the Renaissance we should look coldly upon the play. Richard, the lion hearted, was really a ruffian and cut-throat, but woe to the dramatist who represented him otherwise than as a knight, sans peur et sans reproche. The Bastile, we are now told, was a model prison and people tumbled over each other in their anxiety to be committed to it, but we want it to be represented in a play as a place of torture chambers and oubliettes.

In conclusion I would say that while historical accuracy is valuable, it stands no show in the balance of popular judgment against preconceived notions concerning those who have played prominent parts in life's drama.

R. R. M.

It's Not Expensive.

It's the quality that's high in Tea Garden Drips, Toboggan Maple Syrup, Pelican Louisiana Molasses. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can. The Pacific Coast Syrup Company.

George Pickford has removed from San Francisco to his former home in Fresno.

RADIN & KAMP—WHITE FRONT STORES.



Great 3 Day Special

—IN—

MEN'S CLOTHING

—AT—

$5.90

A SUIT.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday we inaugurate the Fall clothing season with a big drive in Men's Suits, comprising Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Clays and Fancy Worsteds, in round and square cuts, splendidly trimmed and tailored in the very best style—garments that are absolutely worth $10 to $12.50. These will be red letter days in our Clothing Department at $5.90.

Bargain in Men's Sox.

Three days' offering of Men's Sox in tan and brown, Maco yarn and fine gauge, would be good value at 12½c a pair, for... 8⅓c

We are showing an elegant new line of

MEN'S STIFF FELT HATS

In the latest styles and at exceptional prices. See them.

White Front Stores

RADIN & KAMP,

1023, 1025, 1027, 1029 AND 1031 I STREET.

Republican Meetings



There will be Republican mass meetings at the following places as dated. Everybody without regard to party affiliation invited to attend. Good speakers. Bear in mind the dates and places:

Wildflower	Monday, September 19th
Riverdale School	Tuesday, September 20th
Summit Lake School	Wednesday, September 21st
Caruthers	Thursday, September 22d
Kingsburg	Monday, September 26th
Kingsburg	Thursday, October 20th
Kingston Hall	Tuesday, September 27th
Huron	Thursday, September 29th
Coalinga	Friday, September 30th
Fowler	Monday, October 3d
Fowler	Friday, October 21st
Mendocino School	Wednesday, October 5th
Malaga	Friday, October 7th
Gill	Saturday, October 8th
Easton	Monday October 10th
Central Colony (Austin's Hall)	Wednesday, October 12th
Madison School	Friday, October 14th
West Park School	Saturday, October 15th
Temperance School	Monday, October 17th
Scandinavian School	Wednesday, October 19th
Fresno Colony School	Wednesday, November 2d
Clovis	Saturday, September 24th
Clovis	Saturday, October 22d
Selma	Saturday, October 29th
Selma	Wednesday, October 19th
Letcher	Monday, September 26th
Toll House	Tuesday, September 27th
Shaver	Wednesday, September 28th
Big Sandy School	Thursday, September 29th
Auberry School	Friday, September 30th
Volcano (Sentinel School)	Saturday, October 1st
Sanger	Saturday, September 24th
Sanger	Tuesday, October 18th
Fresno	Saturday, October 22d
Fresno	Saturday, November 5th

☞ Watch this ad. for further announcements.

A SERIOUS RUNAWAY.

Joe Nelson Thrown From His Cart and Badly Injured.

Joe Nelson, a prominent vineyardist living near Fresno, was riding in a cart near the Southern Pacific depot yesterday when his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. Nelson to the ground.

Mr. Nelson's left ankle was badly injured by the fall. The bones near the ankle were fractured and the flesh so badly lacerated that it was deemed best to amputate the injured member, which was done. The patient is now doing well.

Attempted Burglary.

A burglar attempted to enter Hines' store on the corner of Fresno and I streets Wednesday night. The would-be-thief was very bold, as he hammered the padlock with which the front door was fastened into an almost unrecognizable shape. In doing so he must have made considerable noise, but no one seems to have heard him. This is the third attempt that has been made to rob Hines' store within the last year. It is one of the duties of the police officer on the beat to visit the trains, necessitating his absence for two hours. This makes the vicinity of H and I streets a good place for burglars to carry on their work, and from the number of robberies that have occurred there recently they do not neglect their opportunity.

At the Barton Tonight.

Tonight the Dailey Company will be seen in Mrs. Wood's beautiful domestic story, "East Lynne," with Miss Nannary as Lady Isabel, a role in which she is particularly effective, and the balance of the company will have congenial allotments. Tomorrow at 2 p. m. there will be a matinee and children will be admitted to the parquet and first three rows of the balcony for 20 cents; the parquet circle and back of the first three rows of the balcony, 10 cents. For adults the usual prices prevail. "A Circus Girl" will be the bill and will undoubtedly crowd the house.

Young Peoples' Party.

A number of young people gave a party at the home of Emma Kennedy last night. The members of the party enjoyed themselves by playing games. Refreshments were served at a late hour. Those present were: Urnie Higgins, Lucile Shelton, Jessie Bowen, Marsalete Ferguson, Grace Chaddock, Kate Walters, Amber Justy, Edwin Raine, Ben Brown, Ray Crandall, Will Shelton.

We Hit the Bull's Eye.

[From the Pasadena News.]

'A Blatherskite—That's What Judge Phillips Is—His Wild Harangue Last Night—Indulged in Shameful Abuse of President McKinley—Venom and Falsehood." This is the way the Fresno Republican refers to the speech of J. Noonan Phillips, of Los Angeles delivered in Fresno Saturday night. They have caught onto the old man the first pop.

BORN.

LOEAU—In Nevada colony, September 20, 1898, to the wife of Frank G. Loeau, a daughter.

HICHBORN—In this city, September 21, 1898, to the wife of Franklin Hichborn, a son.

BOYSEN—At 1203 White avenue, September 20, 1898, to the wife of Peter Boysen, a son.

POLLARD—Near Lane's bridge, September 22, 1898, to the wife of L. B. Pollard, a daughter.

MARRIED.

STRICKLAND-PAULSON—In Fresno, September 22, 1898, Justice H. Z. Austin officiating, Harry F. Strickland and Carrie Paulson, both of Fresno.

McELROY-HEDRICK—In Fresno, September 21, 1898, Justice H. Z. Austin officiating, James McElroy and Shasta Hedrick, both of Hill's Valley.

PATE—COLLIER—In Fresno, September 19, 1898, Justice H. Z. Austin officiating, Frank Pate and Alice Collier, both of Orosi.

HOLMON — MULLINS — In Fresno, September 21, 1898, Justice H. Z. Austin officiating, Eugene Holmon and Martha Mullins, both of Selma.

DIED.

GOODRICH.—At Sanger, September 20, 1898, Hanna H. Goodrich, a native of Indiana, aged 74 years.

Faith in Hood's

The Great Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla Are Indeed Marvelous.

"My husband suffered with stomach trouble so bad at times he could not work. He has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is helping him wonderfully. He also had a scrofulous humor but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured this and he has had no trouble with it since. My little boy, too, has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given him a good appetite. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. H. EDWARDS, 50 Edinburg St., Rochester, New York. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

ASK your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c. ; Trial Size 10c. ; at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



COLD in HEAD

DARBY'S TRIAL.

Taking of Testimony Begun.

Bertrand Senges Tells a Straight Story.

The Defendant's Shameless Attack Upon Lena Castro—Darby Was Drunk.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The trial of Frank Darby, charged with the murder of Louis Boldini which began Monday was resumed yesterday. Eight jurors had been secured on Monday. The panel had been exhausted and a special venire was issued. That was also exhausted yesterday and another special venire was issued from which the jury was completed.

The jury which will have charge of young Darby's fate is composed of the following men: A. E. Shoemaker, J. W. Scott, S. W. Henry, J. W. Zedlker, Captain Amos Abrams, J. E. Walker, Jessie Irvine, J. A. Beall, Thomas Ponton, C. H. Swett, D. Bartholomew, and J. B. McDonald. The People are represented by District Attorney A. E. Snow and Deputy G. C. Freman. The defense is conducted by Frank H. Short, Raleigh E. Rhodes, L. H. Smith and A. C. Williams. Judge J. R. Webb presides.

After the jury had been impaneled, District Attorney Snow made the opening statement outlining the facts as claimed by the people in connection with the death of Louis Boldini, at White's Bridge last June, at the hands of young Darby. Darby was a telegraph operator on the Southern Pacific line at Mendota, two miles from White's Bridge, and on the day of the tragedy, June 20th, last, he and a friend, A. W. Beebe, were there and as the evidence will show were drinking some.

On the same day Bertrand Senges, accompanied by Lena Castro, his mistress, Vincente Amala and Louis Boldini, started from Fresno for White's Bridge. Senges is a Frenchman who for a number of years has been in the employ of Juan Zubiri, the sheep raiser, and had been sent from the mountains to look after Zubini's business at the winter headquarters on the Cantua, and was taking the Castro woman along with him. Amala was on his way to Firebaugh and took advantage of a ride to Whites Bridge, while Boldini was a Swiss with whom Senges had become acquainted and went down to White's Bridge to fish a few days.

Senges had a two-horse wagon, loaded with hay, barley and grub, including the inevitable supply of "Dago red" to the amount of two gallons. The party left Fresno in the forenoon and reached White's Bridge about 3.30 p. m crossed the bridge and put out the team in the sheep corral at the end of the bridge. What occured after this up to and including the tragedy is in dispute.

The prosecutions story is that after Senges put out the team and Boldini had caught some fish they re-crossed the bridge and went to Pedro Irriberri's place to replenish a gallon demijohn with claret for the evening meal which the Castro woman was cooking. Arriving at the store Senges presented an order to Irriberri's clerk, Peyre, and the latter filled the demijohn for him. Darby and Beebe were sitting in the house and the former asked Senges is he was not going to treat the party to which he acceded, purchasing two quart bottles of claret which the five present drank. About the time the bottles were emptied Darby expressed an inclination to exterminate all Frenchmen and Spaniards and slapped Senges a couple of times. The latter concluded to get away to avoid trouble, and directing Boldini to bring the jug to camp, went back across the bridge. Darby, who had a double-barrel breech loading shotgun with him and Beebe followed closely after him, and when they reached the camp and saw the woman there Darby declared that if she did not submit to an indecent assault he would kill her. He presented his gun and she undertook to get out of the way and finally hid under the bridge.

Senges, in the meantime went to the rear of his wagon and took out a muzzle loading gun, which he claims was unloaded, and useless as he had no caps for it. He took up the river for the railroad, intending to go to Mendota to get a constable to arrest Darby. While he was gone Boldini returned toward the camp and met Darby and Beebe, who had started back to White's Bridge and Boldini was shot in the breast and shoulders, from which wounds he died the next day. The remainder of the story will appear in the evidence.

What the theory of the defense is has not been developed yet, as the statement of it is reserved until after the prosecution is in.

The first witness called yesterday was County Surveyor George L. Hoxie, who had drafted an exact map of the scene of the tragedy with great minuteness and explained it to the court and jury.

The next witness called was Bertrand Senges, who, after stating the preliminary matters of the trip down to the corral at White's Bridge and the disposition of the camp for the night, stated that he and Boldini went over to White's Bridge to get a demijohn of wine at Pete Irriberri's and in substance testified to their arrival there, the demand of Darby that he treat the party, the purchase of the two bottles of wine and the drinking of the same by the party. Senges then said:

"He slapped my face and said he would kill all the Frenchmen and all the Spaniards. He had a gun. I told him I did not want to fight. I told Louis Boldini to bring the jug when he came and I went back to the bridge. They followed me back to the camp. When they got there Darby pulled his gun at Lena Castro and said: 'you son —— —— I'll kill you' and used other language unprintable. I spoke to my wife and said I would go to Mendota and have him arrested. (Witness identified the shotgun shown him as the one the defendant pointed at his wife.) I went up the railroad, took my gun out of the wagon and took it with me. After I started for Mendota I don't know what happened in camp.

I met Mr Lowery about a mile from Mendota. He persuaded me not to go to Mendota, that he would make them keep quiet. On the way we met Peyre, who told us Louis Boldini had been killed at the bridge. I then gave Lowery my gun and went back to Mendota and found Constable Adams. I returned to White's Bridge with a horse and cart, getting back there about an hour after I left. Saw Louis lying there on the side of the bridge. Adams took the defendant back in the cart to Mendota. Jim Lowery and some others were there. Did not see the defendant's partner there anywhere. Witness identified his own muzzle-loader shotgun. My gun was loaded with quail shot. I did not use wads, but newspaper in loading the gun. The loads in it now are the same that were in it then.

"Louis Boldini was shot in the breast and shoulder, and blood was flowing. He had bled a great deal. His watch lay by him and the jug sat close by."

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Snow created a ripple of laughter by trying to prove that the shooting "occurred on the 20th of June, 1898, in Fresno county,state of Massachusetts." He had forgotten that he was in California.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he had lived in this county over 20 years and herded sheep for Juan Zuberri. He said that he had started over with a wagon containing some barley, grub, and two gallons of claret. The shotgun lay in the bottom of the wagon. On the way over Louis Boldini shot a cotton-tail. He shot once. Only one barrel was loaded when we started. We had no caps. The gun was not loaded until after we got to White's Bridge.

"Lena Castro, Louis Boldini, Vincente Amala and myself were in the wagon. Lena is my wife—that is we have lived together for thirteen years and I support her, but have never been married to her. When they got to White's Bridge I unhitched the team, watered them, etc. Louis went fishing off the bridge; caught some fish and brought them to my wife to cook them. We built a fire down under the bridge. Boldini and I then went up to the hotel after some wine. Louis carried a gallon jug. Amala staid down by the wagon."

The witness' evidence at the preliminary examination was then read to the effect that he carried the jug Senges denied that he had so testified. He continued:

"The first man I saw when I went up to the house was Mr. Peyre. I showed him the order of Pedro Irriberri to let me have what I wanted. I got a gallon of wine. Did not ask for any gun caps. Saw the defendant and Beebe in the next room sitting down. Darby was a little groggy. He asked me to treat. I said all right and we had some wine in the kitchen door and all five drank. We had two bottles of claret. He then began to curse the Frenchmen and Spaniards and began to make a fuss and wanted to fight and slapped me. I then left and told Boldini to bring the jug with him."

The evidence on preliminary examination was to the effect that witness had asked Peyre for caps and there was none there. Witness denied that he had so testified.

"When I got back to camp," he said. "Lena Castro was cooking. That was about a half hour after we went to the store. Amala was sitting on the wagon tongue. I went down to where Lena Castro was. Saw Darby and Beebe coming about the middle of the bridge. They came down and Darby pointed the gun at Lena and said he would kill her. He pointed the gun at her twice. She ran around by me. He had his clothing disarranged and person exposed when he aimed the gun at her. I went to the wagon, got the gun and started for Mendota. It was not loaded at the time."

Mr. Short then wanted the charges removed from the gun, but Judge Webb promptly ruled that there would be no monkeying with that gun in his court. Mr. Short informed the court that there were no caps on it, but the Judge peremptorily ordered it taken away, with a show of extreme nervousness. He knew the deadly character of the unloaded gun and ordered Bailiff Scott to quarantine it. The cross-examination was resumed:

"I then got to the bridge and hurried to Mendota. Loaded the gun on the railroad. Then met Mr. Lowrey and told him what the trouble was. He said not to have the boys arrested, as they worked for the railroad and were only drunk and that he could make them behave themselves. I got on his railroad tricycle to go back with him and had gone back a little ways when we met Peyre, who said Bodini had been killed. Boldini was not a tall man, but pretty stout. Boldini had not been shot when I left. Did not hear the shot fired. The shot in my gun are quail shot; I had no large shot with me.

"When I came back from Mendota it was getting dark. I sat up with Boldini until about 2 o'clock at night; gave him water, etc., and then left Amala with him to watch him. Constable Adams came about 3 a.m. and I hitched up the wagon. We had no shovel with us, saw no shovel by Boldini—only his watch lying on the bridge, his coat under his head and shoulders, and the jug of wine close by."

On re-direct Senges testified that he did not know whether Boldini had any gun caps or not; he himself had none. Had no gun wads.

Deputy Frank Scott then drew the charges of the right barrel of Senges gun. It was loaded with loose paper wads and shot about No. 6 in size. The other barrel resisted the attempt to draw the wads and Judge Webb ordered the artillery parked until morning and the court adjourned to 9.30 a. m. today.

CLOVIS ITEMS.

Happenings of Interest in the Flume City.

J. G. Ferguson Appointed Postmaster—Republicans Open the Campaign Saturday.

The local camp of Woodmen entertained several visiting neighbors from Fresno at their last meeting. Among them was Dave Ewing, head escort, who made a partial report of the business transacted at the head camp convention held in San Francisco.

A. Blank has sold out his entire stock of groceries to P. T. Ostrander. The same was transferred to the latter's store Thursday evening.

Any one having bikes to sell will please send in their prices to Alvin Cole, as he is contemplating purchasing one for his new girl.

Mrs. H. L. Musick, who has been seriously ill for the past week is now reported to be improving.

Mr. Hutchinson was called to Tipton, his former home, last night by a telegram stating that his father was very low. He left here this morning.

Mrs. B. K. Smith is again in charge of the Hotel Byron, Mrs. Doody having severed her conection with it and removed to Fresno.

Everybody's wife has returned excepting "Ferg's," and he will be "off the patch" this week.

J. Wilbur Cate paid Clovis a business visit yesterday.

A letter received recently from A. C. Wrenn, our former townsman who is now located at Lorin, Cal., stated among other things that on Sunday, September 4th, his wife presented him with twins—a boy and a girl. This was surely a very pleasant surprise to himself and many friends here and we extend our hearty congratulations. A box of cigars, neighbor Wrenn, is in order for your Clovis well-wishers.

A. E. Sunderland has received a letter from O. P. Rose dated at Dawson City, August 28th, in which he says things are not what they once were. He intended to leave there for home early in September. He also stated that Lou Evermeyer of Selma had been in the hospital for several weeks and at that writing was not expected to live; but that he had plenty of money and friends and everything possible was being done for him. Mr. Evermeyer is a member of Selma lodge No. 203 I. O. O. F.

M. V. Ashbrook will open the campaign for the Republicans at this place on Saturday evening, September 24th. As Mr. Ashbrook is a good speaker, a large attendance is expected.

Tom Harold was in town Saturday last, making arrangements for a supper, which will be given at Byron hotel for the event of the season—the candidates ball.

Jefferson colony vineyardists have commenced hauling green grapes to town for shipment. Nate Higgins and others are now loading a car.

School is starting off very smoothly under the efficient management of Professor Trautwein and Miss Birdie Lester.

J. G. Ferguson has been appointed postmaster at this place, vice C. P. Hone, resigned. Mr. Hone intends going to Tacoma, where his sister resides.

DAVE N. PORT.

Clovis, September 20, 1898.

FUNERAL OF A. TREADWELL

A Respected Resident of Temperance Colony Laid to Rest.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Yesterday forenoon the friends and neighbors of Alonzo Treadwell assembled at his late residence in Temperance colony to pay their last respects to his mortal remains.

The funeral services were held in the open air under the trees and amid the flowers where he so loved to sit when in life.

Appropriate opening remarks were made by George Holden, an intimate friend of the family, and favorite hymns of the deceased were sung.

Sister Mathews of Oleander read a poem and gave a short address and was followed by Sister E. B. Hughson of Fresno, with a brief discourse. The speakers spoke briefly of the consolation to be found in time of death in the religion of spiritualism and assured the bereaved friends that their dear one was only gone to a happier home beyond.

Brother Treadwell was a spiritualist for many years and passed away resting his entire hope of a future life in the assurance he had gained after many years of earnest investigation.

Brother Treadwell was a kind neighbor, a generous friend and an indulgent husband. No eulogy we may give can do him more justice than the one written on the memory of those who knew him best. He lived as his religion taught him to live, that in earth life he was but building his home beyond and that "as he sowed so should he also reap."

He leaves a wife and adopted daughter to mourn his loss.

A large concourse of friends accompanied the remains to Mountain View, where the interment took place. L.

IT LACKED STEAM

The Story of the Phoenix Company's Whistle.

Mr. Gartenlaub Had Ordered a Big One and It Fills the Bill.

One of the large raisin packing and seeding plants destroyed by the great fire last month was that of the Phoenix Packing Company, of which A. Gartenlaub is the leading genius and heavy weight. Like the fabled bird of mythology, the Phoenix rose from its ashes; but, unlike it, the death song was held over to take part in its rejuvenation, and thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Gartenlaub, who is built on the lines of a Dutch warship—the chief dimensions being in the region of the equator—went to San Francisco to secure machinery for the new plant, and, as the packing season was imminent and time was the essence of success in the business, it is said that he "larded the lean earth" in a fashion that would have done credit to fat, frolicsome old Jack Falstaff while chasing around after the needed articles.

He made his headquarters at the city office of Griffin & Skelley. A part of the smooth furniture of that office is "Pappy" Griffin's irrepressible son Andy, and it is safe to gamble that grief never thrives in the immediate vicinity of Andy.

As the beaming and perspiring Gartenlaub grabbed his grip to bolt for the last car that caught the last boat that connected with the last train for Fresno, he yelled back, "Say, Andy, I forgot to get a whistle for the packing house; get one for me and send it up with the bill. Don't get a police whistle; get me a big one—biggest you can find!" Andy chirped that he would and the Dutch man-of-war was soon "hull down," bearing away for Fresno under a full head of steam.

A day later the whistle arrived in Fresno—also the bill. It was a big whistle—and it was a big bill. Mr. Gartenlaub said, "E-i-g-h-t-y dollars! W-h-e-w!" Mr. Gartenlaub also said some other things, but as this is a nice family paper they will not be printed. Did he kick? Not much. He knew that would mean champagne for every packer in town. It was cheaper to pay for whistles than champagne, so he ran that whistle up on the end of the steam pipe where it now looms like a bass drum.

Having paid for his whistle Mr. Gartenlaub concluded to have some fun for his moey, and as soon as steam was up on the engine he proceeded to play Gabriel and wake up the dead old town. He pulled the cord and the whistle opened in high G, and ran down seven feet under the hardpan and all the machinery in the building stopped dead. The Chinamen poured out of their dens by the hundred, yelling "Whah fo'!" Horses broke loose and ran in radiating directions, and the women over in Russian town threw their children astride their hips and heeled it for the chapel, yelling that the Judgment Day had come—and Gartenlaub had the worth of his money.

The trouble was found to be that he had got a 2000-horse power fog whistle on a 40-horse power boiler and while the whistle started off all right it vanished for want of steam. Mr. Gartenlaub found himself threatened with so many suits that he has arranged to borrow steam from his neighbors at whistling time and now that old fog horn siren has become as solemn as a funeral at sea. But one Andy Griffin is on the very verge of a deep personal grief that will cost him more than an $80 doctor's bill. Wait till he balances accounts with Gartenlaub!

THE DARBY CASE

Witnesses Get Somewhat Mixed.

Senora Lena Castro Tells Her Story.

Says She Saw Defendant Shoot Boldini—Some Conflicting Testimony.

From Thursday's Daily.

The proceedings in the trial of Frank Darby, charged with the murder of Louis Boldini, were resumed in Judge Webb's court at 9.30 yesterday morning with Bertrand Senges on the stand for re-cross-examination. He stated that the newspaper with which the shotgun was loaded was some he had in his pocket. He only had one gun with him on that trip and did not have a gun when he returned to White's Bridge that night, nor until next morning. Witness stated that when he left Fresno the right hand barrel was loaded. His evidence at the preliminary examination was read and he denied having testified that the gun was not loaded when he left Fresno. He saw no other gun there that night.

Lena Castro was next called and N. P. Justy was sworn as interpreter in Spanish. She testified that she lived near the C-street school, and knew Senges, Boldini and Amala. They left for White's Bridge about 8 o'clock on June 20th, and arrived there about 4 o'clock. She described their arrival at the corral, the catching of the fish and the preparation for supper. She did not see Amala fall into the river, though he told her he had fallen. She stated that the wagon contained the blankets, the grub, two gallons of wine and a shotgun. No one used the shotgun on the way from Fresno to White's Bridge. No one shot it. (This conflicts with the testimony of Senges, who says Boldini shot a cottontail on the road.)

The witness identified Darby as one of the men who came to the corral; the other had fingers off his hand. She testified that Darby had a shotgun and wanted to kill Bertrnad. He said he wanted to kill everyone there. She went there when they wanted to fight. Darby wanted to force her—pointed his gun at her and said he would kill her if she did not give up to him, and exposed himself. He then grabbed her and Bertrand started for Mendota to have him arrested. She ran away and hid under the bridge. She saw Darby come up on the bridge over her and she peeped out of the edge of the bridge and saw him shoot Boldini. She heard Boldini call out, "Wait, wait! Please don't kill me. I don't like to fight!" He said this twice. Then Darby said, "You son —— ——, I'll shoot you!" and fired at him and Boldini fell.

She staid there until the murderer ran away. Darby went towards Mendota and carried the gun on his shoulder. He was running away and balloing very loud to his partner and looking back and saying that if Boldini wasn't dead he would come back and kill him. He went away and hid himself somewhere. Witness then went up on the bridge, where Boldini was lying. He asked for water. She got a cup, but was scared, and his mouth was so full of blood that she could not give it to him. So she went for Amala to give it to him. He had got scared and run away, but came back later.

On cross-examination she stated that she was a cook out of a job and had not been married for several years. At this point she dropped the interpreter as attorney Short began prying into her matrimonial affairs. Her father's name was Castro. Her husband's name was Enos, but he had not lived with her for "plenty years."

She testified that they stopped on the way to White's Bridge at a low place near a bridge where there was shade and ate lunch. They only stopped a short while, then went on. It was a hot day. Saw no water in the jug She drank nothing on the road; did not see anyone drink anything. She stated that when Senges came back from the hotel he come over to where she was cooking near the end of the bridge.

She testified that she had some doves that an Armenian had given her there at the bridge. She did not know his name. Had quite a number of them; could not tell how many. Threw them away in the excitement; never cooked them. They were given to her after Boldini was shot.

Darby and his partner came down to the corral and went to the wagon where Amala was. She saw there was trouble and went over with a knife in her hand and asked if they wanted to fight. Darby's gun was lying on the ground. He picked it up and threatened her. His partner was sitting down near him and Bertrand was over by the river Amala told her to run, and then they threatened him and he waved the gun away. Bertrand then came up, got his gun and ran away to Mendota.

Witness then ran under the bridge; saw Boldini coming and heard Darby talking to him and, after he was shot, saw the blood running down into the river about twelve feet away. Boldini had his coat on and a pipe in his mouth, smoking, and a gallon of wine in his hand. She saw no shovel there.

The court here took the usual noon recess.

Afternoon Session.

The cross-examination of Lena Castro was at the opening of the afternoon session resumed, attorney Short conducting the same.

She testified that as soon as Louis Boldini was shot the defendant ran away shouting,"partner! partner! partner!" and went towards Mendota. When he got about fifty feet away he turned and said he would kill the other three—herself, Amala and Senges—and then ran on rapidly. He also said that if Boldini did not die he would come back and kill him. He ran looking back when he was talkin.

When they came back from Cantua June 24th, they stopped at the hotel, but she did not go in. Was not in the hotel sitting at a table on the 24th of June, saw Amala there.

Mr. Short then asked if it was not a fact that on their return from Cantua on or about June 24th they stopped at the hotel at White's Bridge; met Amala there, and that Pedro Irriberri asked Amala, "Did you see the shooting?" and that Amala said, "No, I did not," and that Lena Castro then said to Amala, " you —— —— —— is that what I told you?" or, "Is that what I told you to say?" and that then Amala said that he saw the shooting, and that thereafter Lena and Amala talked out under a tree and she told Amala that he ought to have enough affection for Spaniards and for Spain to sock it to an American? An objection was interposed and sustained.

On re-direct she stated that Pedro Irriberri had not offered her any money to not testify in this case. Several men had, but she does not know them and they are not here. She did not know them, that was about a month ago, one of them offered $300; others offered more, but she did not know how much more.

On re-cross examination stated that she did not know who it was who offered her money; no one showed her money. They said they would bring it to her. Two men only offered her money. They were Americans. It might have been the same one that offered $500 to testify against the boy.

Vincente Amala was next sworn. The left hand barrel of Senges' shotgun was then drawn. The paper used for wadding proved to be printed in Spanish.

Amala testified that he lived in Fresno and worked around Fresno. Formerly worked for Juan Zubiri; was now engaged in picking grapes. He knew Senges, Lena Castro and Louis Boldini. Knew the latter well; he lived with Ramon Bernard.

The witness then described what occurred after they arrived at the corral beyond White's Bridge. He declared that he and not Senges took the horses to water. He then went back to wash his hands, slipped into the river where it was sixteen feet deep and Louis Boldini pulled him out. No one went fishing. Boldini started over that way, but did not get any fish. Witness went back to the wagon and took off his clothes to dry them. Saw Boldini come back; he had no fish. Saw Boldini and Senges go over to the hotel. Witness remained sitting on the wagon tongue. Saw Louis return; Bertrand did not come back. Louis came back all by himself.

Two young fellows came over; the one that did the killing and another. Did not see Senges come over at all. Darby and Beebe were over there. Darby pointed the gun at witnes and Beebe told Darby not to shoot at him as he was a poor old man. Darby took the gun and went back to meet Louis on the bridge and immediately shot him. Lena was down at the river. He did not see her there at the time Darby was pointing the gun at him. Did not see Darby do anything to Lena Castro. He was "going on" and very angry. Does not think that Darby saw Lena. Beebe went up to the hotel by way of the railroad track. Witness next saw him at the hotel sitting down. Did not see anyone but the gun, the two men, Louis and himself.

After Boldini was shot witness went to him, turned him over, and got a blanket to put over him. He went to the hotel to notify the Frenchman (Peyre) who told him not to touch Boldini until the police came. Beebe was there sitting outside on a barrel. After he came back he put the blanket over Boldini. He gave Boldini two or three cups of water; it spilled over him as he could not swallow. He lay half on his right side; there was plenty of blood. Boldini as he came over the bridge had a demijohn in one hand and a shovel in the other to catch fish and a pipe in his mouth. Did not see the pipe afterwards; it might have fallen in the river.

Cross-examination—Senges had a gun, but it was no good. Louis shot a rabbit with it over near White's Bridge. Only saw him shoot once. On the way to White's Bridge they had a lunch—some chicken and meat and some claret. Got the claret out of a jug, about a half gallon. Did not drink any until they got to White's Bridge.

Darby, when he came to the corral, was pointing the gun one way and another and witness thought he was playing. His partner was saying, "Don't shoot the poor old man." Then he saw Louis coming and went to meet him and shot him. He then went off and hid himself somewhere.

Attorney Short then asked if the witness remembered testifying before Coroner Long a few days after the tragedy here in Fresno "in a funeral shop." The witness finally admitted it, and his evidence, then taken, in which he stated that when he went over to the hotel immediately after the shooting there was but one man there—a Frenchman (Peyre), whose name he did not know—was read to him and he said that this was true that there was but one man there. He was asked those questions and gave those answers. Before starting from Fresno they drank some wine at the winery; drank none out of the jug. They drank out of a small demijohn of one gallon on the road. He had known Lena Castro for 20 years. Stops at her house most all the time he remains in town.

Mr. Short then asked the previous question about the conversation purported to be had with Pedro Irriberri on the return of Senges and Lena Castro from Cantua, in which Irriberri asked if he saw the shooting and the remark of Lena Castro, and the subsequent conversation under a tree, etc., as above set forth. The witness said, "No, sir, I don't even know Pete Irriberri. These are mere stories; bring him before me and I'll tell him he lies."

When asked if he knew one Charles Swanson he said that he did not. Swanson was called, but failed to answer and Judge Webb refused to delay the case for his identification.

Mr. Short next asked that if about June 28th at Ike Myer's hotel, Fresno, in the presence of Charles Swanson, witness had not stated that he did not see the shooting and that Swanson said to him, "Why, you testified that you did!" and that witness said he had done so to please the woman, who was a friend of his and that she had asked him to do so, and that Swanson then asked witness if he intended to stay with that story and that witness said he did not.

The witness, not directly answering, said that he saw the shooting and that the story he had told in court was true.

He stated that when he fell into the river at White's Bridge Senges and Boldini pulled him out after he had sunk two or three times.

On redirect he testified that when Boldini was coming across the bridge at the time he was shot he had a stick or shovel on his shoulder to kill fish with.

Louis Peyre, the next witness, stated that he resides at White's Bridge and works for Pedro Irriberri. Was there at time of shooting. On that morning two men got off the train; one had a gun. Thought the tall man had the gun, couldn't tell which. Saw them at the fig trees eating figs about 8 o'clock. They came to the hotel and asked for a bottle of claret and witness gave it to them. Gave them four or five bottles of claret and a bottle of beer during the day. They would come in, drink a bottle, then go out hunting again, then come back and drink again.

Three men and a woman came there about 3 o'clock that day and made camp in the corral across the bridge. Bertrand and the man that was killed came to the hotel. Witness knew Boldini; the two had pruned a vineyard together near Madera. They came to the hotel and had two bottles of wine. Darby and Beebe were sitting at the table. Bertrand called for a bottle of wine. They had a gallon demijohn. They drank the wine. Senges had an order from Pedro Irriberri. They drank one bottle, then drank another. Darby and Beebe came over to where Bertrand and Boldini were and began talking and drank together. Witness does not understand English very well and did not understand what they said. There was some talking. Bertrand and the Swiss (Boldini) did not say much. The others were full and did most of the talking. When they got outside they talked louder, the defendant talking the loudest. From what he gathered from the talk Darby wanted to fight Senges, Boldini and the witness. He had his gun with him. It lay across a little cart there. They then asked for another bottle, which they drank outside of the door. Bertrand said that Darby slapped his face. Witness saw him move his hands, but couldn't say whether he struck him or not.

At that point the court adjourned to 9.30 a.m. today.

AN EXPLANATION

Regarding the Findings in the Case of Sharp vs Frank.

Editor Republican:—In your issue of Sunday, the 18th inst., there appears under the head of 'Man About Town,' an article reflecting upon Judge Conley or his ability in connection with the case of Sharp vs. Frank, and as to the manner and form of the reversal of that case by the supreme court on the findings of the jury and the judge in that case.

At first it would appear to one not an attorney that the criticism was in a degree warranted, but the injustice to Judge Conley arises in this way: that while theoretically and legally the findings and decision are the work of the court, practically as to their form and preparation they are the work of the attorney for the prevailing party, and it is so understood, and in each instance the prevailing party through his attorney is required to present to the court findings and decree for approval.

In the case of Sharp vs. Frank, Mr. Coldwell, attorney for Frank, with commendable industry and ability, presented forty or more special issues or questions to the jury. The Jury, with like commendable judgment, answered all of the questions in favor of Sharp with one exception, and in this exception the answer was equivocally in favor of Sharp. Judge Conley desired to adopt the findings of the jury and instructed me to prepare findings adopting those and also covering the views of the court upon the particular point meant to be covered by the equivocal finding. I so did and submitted the findings to Judge Conley, and the same were substantially as written by me, approved by him.

While I do not desire to be conspicuous in this matter, it seems to me that justice to Judge Conley and to my own feelings require that I state here that I feel that if there is any matter of jumble of words or uncertainties in those findings that I, for more than Judge Conley, am responsible for the same. It is frequently true that judges do not understand lawyers, and that lawyers do not understand judges, and that the people do not understand either. I am still respectfully of the opinion that the findings in Sharp vs. Frank are capable of only one construction and for all practical purposes were sufficiently clear, but the supreme court, occupying the right to decide, held them otherwise, and under the circumstances I think any reflection upon Judge Conley in that conection is an injustice. To be sure, if the supreme court judge writing the opinion had been upon the superior bench and Judge Conley upon the supreme bench, the reversal would have happened the other way without any fatal injury to the reputation of the trial judge.

I am always willing to bear my own responsibilities and remembering to have been reversed only this one time on imperfect pleadings or findings drawn by myself, I do not wish even by silence to seem to shift unjust responsibility to the Judge.

As a Republican I shall support all of the Republican ticket unless it should be my judgement that some part of it is unfit or unworthy. As a Republican I deprecate mistaken and unmerited reflections upon the nominee of that party; as a man and a lawyer I equally deprecate mistaken reflections upon the nominees of the Democratic party.

Respectfully,
FRANK H. SHORT.

FAR FROM HOME

Experiences of Fresnans in the Far North.

Mrs. Garner the First Lady to Visit the Goldfields Overland.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Edmonton News, published at Edmonton, Canada, contains many items of interest concerning Fresno people who are trying their fortunes in the Klondike.

In speaking of several parties returning from the Findlay river region to Edmonton, the paper says: "Five of the Fresno, California party, namely, J. E. Garner and wife, G. R. Walton and Messrs. Howsley and Boots, are among the returned prospectors. They were all traveling along together and turned back on the 24th of July, returning by water to St. John, thence overland to Peace river Crossing and Lesser Slave lake, reaching here on the first of September. The prospectors who had gone in by Graham had reached a point on the banks of the Findlay, 160 miles west of Graham and were pushing forward cutting out a passage for their pack horses as they went. The growth was small timber and the rate of travel was from five to fifteen miles a day. More difficult even than the actual cutting of the trail, was to find whereto cut as where the growth was sparse the land was muskeg. All the parties, numbering about 45 different outfits, were cutting out and following this trail. Game was scarce. One cariboo, three moose and five bears was all the large game killed. The parties were having no hardships other than the hard work attendant on a journey through the mountains. Jack Graham, (cayuse) and Howsley were brought back to St. John suffering from the scurvey, but beyond these cases no sickness of any kind had occurred among the parties.

Continuing, the same article says:

"The Fresno party, the first expedition to leave Edmonton on the overland route, are now scattered. Haag Bros., Walter Bissett, Sears and Kelyley went to the Nelson with Burbank and no word has been recived of them since. Ingels and Stevens are working on a bar 80 miles above Graham. King, Craig and the two Armenians are with the lead parties trail cutting, and Stout and McCoy are at Graham trying to get through to Sylvester. The party left here on the 24th of August, 1897, and were a little more than a year on the road.

"Mrs. Garner, who accompanied her husband, and had the distinction of being the first lady to leave for the Klondike overland from Edmonton, has borne the long, hard trip bravely and shows no signs, beyond the inevitable tan, of the hardships of the journey. Among the experiences of the journey was a winter spent in a cabin on the Smoky, which to one who had never seen snow before, was an experience decidedly novel. Mrs. Garner, though realizing that the trip was more arduous than she had ever expected, regrets the circumstances which compelled her husband's and her own return and was anxious to keep on and if necessary go through to Dawson.

THE LEAGUE CLUB

Listens to Some Good Speeches.

T. J. Kirk on State and National Issues.

George Cosgrave Discusses the Good Work of the McKinley Administration.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Republican League Club held a rousing meeting last night in its quarters on J street. M. V. Ashbrook presided and George Cosgrave acted as secretary in the absence of secretary Smith.

In opening the meeting Mr. Ashbrook urged all Republicans to be present at the meetings of the club. He said the Republicans of the county should take an active interest in the club and manifest their interest by more regularity in attendance.

"This is the opening of a new era," he said, "and an era in which Republican principles shall triumph. Hence the necessity that all Republicans should become acquainted with those principles by hearing the issues of the campaign discussed.

Mr. Ashbrook then introduced T. J. Kirk, whom he referred to as the next State Superintendent of Schools.

In opening his speech Mr. Kirk said that while it was not usually considered proper for school teachers to enter into political discussions, he took such an active interest in the welfare of the Republican party that he could not resist the temptation to discuss the doctrines which that party advocated.

"The war with Spain has opened up a new era in American history," declared the speaker. "We can no longer adhere to some of the doctrines advocated by Washington and Jefferson.

"I think America should retain the Philippines and the other possessions acquired in the east. They will afford unbounded opportunity for the development of our commercial and other resources and give room for expansion.

"It is well that we have the Democratic party. They are a sort of brake upon the wagon. They compel us to go slow, and prudence should characterize all our actions. A cry has gone up that the new acquisitions would be undesirable. The same thing was said when Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana. The same was said when we acquired Texas and California. Even Daniel Webster opposed the annexation of the west. It looks like the opening of a new era and I am glad that the Republican party is at the head of affairs to guide the destinies of the nation.

The speaker referred to J. Noonan Phillips' speech and said he was the only Democrat in California who would refer to William McKinley as a hired oppressor of the people. "Everyone" he said "honors McKinley for the good judgment with which he guided the nation through the recent crisis and only a blatherskite would denounce him."

"When we take into consideration the dry year and how well people are getting along I think there must be something in the statement that times are growing better, and I think there is no better proof of the unqualified success of the McKinley administration."

The speaker referred to Mr. Gage and the rest of the Republican state ticket in glowing terms, which drew round after round of applause from the audience. He then devoted a short time to the discussion of the proposed sixth amendment. The amendment provides for the establishment of a grammar course which shall fit students for entrance to the mining and engineering departments of the State University. The speaker objected to the amendment because it would crowd the elementary schools with high school classes. In this way it might work serious injury to the grammar and primary schools and would not benefit the high schools. Besides it is ambiguous in its wording and possesses other undesirable features. It is a good proposition for electors to vote "no" upon.

George Cosgrave was the next speaker. He said he considered it an honor to be called upon to address a Republican club or Republicans anywhere. He referred to the work and strength of the Republican League clubs throughout the country and their influence on good government.

"Since the people have conferred power on the Republican leaders they have found that the power has been well bestowed," said the speaker. "The issues of this campaign are few and well defined and such that intelligent men can pass judgment upon them. The day of torch light procession argument in politics is past. If the voters don't believe that the Republican national administration is worthy of support they are a curious lot. I don't intend to discuss the issues, but refer you to the industrial conditions prevailing now and ask you to compare them with the conditions of a few years ago. Do we see trains passing through Fresno now in charge of gangs of hobos? Do we see Coxey's army of idle men marching upon the national capital? No, we see not a balance of trade of several millions of dolars against us, but in our favor.

"These are arguments that appeal to us. McKinley and the administration did not agree to perform miracles, but they have delivered the goods which they promised to deliver. The people feel safe and have confidence in those who have charge of affairs. The McKinley administration has brought this country through the greatest crisis since the civil war. The people pinned their faith in him and who shall say their confidence was abused? (applause)

"We are as sure to keep the Spanish West Indies and the Philippines as the sun is sure to rise tomorrow morning. The American people will never permit the Spanish flag to wave in bloody tyranny over people whom it has already persecuted too long. The country won by American valor and American arms will never be again entrusted to tyrannical and despotic rulers." (applause.)

In the discussion of state issues Mr. Cosgrave said the Democrats and Populists occupied the position of a preacher he had once heard tell of. The reverend gentleman had just taken charge of a parish in a new town where gambling abounded and began his work by roasting the gamblers from the pulpit. Next day one of the deacons came to him and said, "You must be lenient with the gamblers. They are the life of the town." The minister then mentioned a long list of evils, asking each time if he might sail into that particular one. To every question the deacon shook his head until the minister gave up in despair and exclaimed, "Well, what under heaven may I talk about?" The deacon paused awhile and then cried, "Give the Jews hell."

"That," said the speaker, "is the position of the Democratic party in this state today. They have hunted in vain for something to denounce and have ended by giving the railroad hell. They try to make voters believe they have a monopoly of the anti-monopolists, but the election will teach them that the people are not fools."

When Mr. Cosgrave concluded the meeting adjourned.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

Conditions Prevailing in the San Joaquin Valley Counties.

The following extracts from the climate and crop bulletin of the California section of the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, show the weather and crop conditions for the week ended September 19, 1898:

San Joaquin County—Tokay grapes damaged by high winds and hot, dry weather. Early wine grapes being picked, all smaller than usual.

Stanislaus County—Favorable weather for grape picking.

Merced County—Good crop of raisins; weather favorable. Sweet potatoes being shipped.

Madera County—Grape picking progressing.

Fresno County—Conditions for raisin curing best in many years; crop is rapidly passing the danger line. The yield will not be quite up to estimates made a month ago.

Tulare County—Raisins are doing well. Warmer.

Kings County—Raisin picking and curing progressing rapidly with favorable weather; yield excellent and quality above average.

Kern County—Good crop of grapes. Warmer weather.

Inyo County—Fears of water famine general. Stock already suffering. Light yield of honey, but quality good.

PERSONAL.

From Thursday's Daily.

J. F. Peters came down from Stockton yesterday.

W. S. Neukalls of Mendota was in Fresno yesterday.

Constable Spencer of Selma was in town yesterday on business.

Phil Baier of the Earl Fruit Company is down from San Francisco.

J. W. Payne came up from Visalia yesterday to spend a few days in Fresno.

W. F. Cronenmiller, a prominent fruit buyer of Sacramento, is here on business.

H. Nathan and Fred Douglas were among the Hanford visitors to Fresno yesterday.

W. R. Webber, general agent for the Standard Oil Company, is here from San Francisco.

Prosper Idiart, the Firebaugh Constable, was in town yesterday attending to business.

Miss Cora Trowbridge, deputy county treasurer, went to San Francisco last night on a visit.

The Misses Scott and Myrnick, school teachers from Hanford, are visiting friends in Fresno.

T. E. Martin of Santa Cruz is spending a few days in town looking after his interests here.

D. H. Hart, proprietor of the Natick hotel in Los Angeles, who has been spending the last several days in Fresno, left for San Francisco last night.

CAMPAIGN PLANS

What the Regular Populists Will Do.

Shanahan to Take the Stump—Maguire's Record Will be Ventilated.

[From the San Francisco Call.]

The decision of Secretary of State Brown that the People's Party and not the hybrid organization known as fusionists is entitled to the use of the party name, has started the regular Populist organization into vigorous activity. All their campaign plans had awaited this decision.

Now the State Central Committee, of which D. T. Fowler, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is chairman, and Carleton H. Johnson secretary, is hastening arrangements for opening the campaign.

The most prominent and vigorous element in it will be Mr. Shanahan himself. He will begin operations next week, probably at Redding; and proposes to keep hustling thereafter until the close of the campaign, speaking as far as possible in every town in the state. Maguireism will find him a thorn in its side after he gets started.

All candidates on the state ticket and on local tickets will work more or less on the stump, and some who are not candidates, including Thomas V. Cator, will be heard in the hustings. However, the campaign will be largely conducted by means of political literature, which will be liberally distributed. One document soon to be issued will give a history and exposition of the fusion arrangement in to which a portion of the party was treacherously inveigled. It will include the story of how the San Francisco delegation was elected by fraud and how it acted contrary to its express instructions and the events and influences attending the consummation of the fusion program at Sacramento will be set forth, together with the considerations which appeal to members of the party who are loyal to their principles.

A great deal of attention will be given to James G. Maguire and his varied political career, in which there figures his campaigns against the Populist party, his refusal in 1892 to subscribe to the free silver plank in the Populist platform when that nomination for Congress was offered him, his opposition to an income tax in Congress, and his vote to deprive Tom Watson of Georgia of his seat in Congress. These and some other features of Maguire's career as a trimmer have already been set forth by Carleton Johnson.

A circular has just been sent to party leaders throughout the state from the State headquarters announcing Secretary Brown's decision, and that the campaign is now open. The circular includes the following instructions:

Wherever your county committee adheres to the Democratic fusion State ticket, withdraw the true Populists and organize a new committee in the name of the People's Party to support the State ticket of the party.

If you have a fusion ticket in your county which is being run on the condition that the Democratic State ticket be supported in connection therewith, you should, after organization of your new county committee, call a county convention and nominate a straight People's Party county ticket. State Senators and Assemblymen should be nominated in every district.

Pay no attention to communications emanating from fusion sources signed by Wardall or Gillespie in the name of the People's Party, as such use of the party name is fraudulent and intended to deceive voters.

Many county organizations have been waiting for the decision now in force, and will now proceed actively to the business of the campaign.

FROM THE BAY

Another Phase of the Nevills Case.

Vaudeville the Rage in San Francisco.

Charley Curry to Make a Vigorous Campaign—News of Fresno Folks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The examination of Captain W. A. Nevills on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mail is to come up before United States Court Commissioner Heacock on September 30th. At least that is the date fixed by the latest order of postponement, and whether the hearing will be held then will depend on the condition of Nevills' health.

It leaked out the other day that George W. Baker, attorney for Mrs. Williams and Azhderian, has forwarded to Washington a letter asking the Attorney General to appoint some disinterested attorney to conduct the prosecution of Nevills. The request was based upon the report that Captain Nevills had employed W. D. Foote of Fresno to assist in defending him. W. D. Foote is a son of Henry S. Foote, the United States District Attorney, upon whom falls the duty of prosecuting the Captain.

It appears that Mrs. Williams, the complaining witness, feared that Nevills had retained young Foote for a purpose, and that his father would not conduct the case as intelligently as she desired. It was at her instance that the letter was carefully prepared in Attorney Baker's office and sent to Washington. The circumstances were carefully explained to Mr. Griggs, it being set forth that the defendant was a man of means, etc., and that the employment of District Attorney Foote's son was regarded with suspicion in the state. It was urged that the interests of all concerned would best be served by having some person known to be unprejudiced take charge of the government's side of the case.

However, since the letter was sent Attorney Baker has come to the conclusion that there is no need of special counsel. I understand that District Attorney Foote has assured him that there is no necessity for pressing the petition at Washington, as he will do his duty fairly and impartially whether his son is for the defendant or not.

Furthermore, it is not definitely known to what extent young Foote has ben engaged in the capitalist's services.

When asked yesterday Mr. Baker said there would be no special counsel to assist the prosecution. He stated that the letter had been written in his office and forwarded upon the request of Mrs. Williams, but it was done without his knowledge.

Mrs. Williams, your correspondent is informed, would be willing to dismiss the federal charge against Nevills, if he would do likewise with the case of extortion now pending against herself and Myron Azhderian in the superior court of this city.

* * *

William Newman, formerly with Kutner-Goldstein Company, but now in the grain business at Fresno, was married in this city Wednesday evening to Miss Lillian Wise. His fidus achates, George W. Jones, the assistant district attorney, came down to see the knot tied. If there ever was a pair of quiet, modest, unhappy, miserable bachelors, the one the only comfort of the other in his trouble, it was typified in Jones and Newman. Let us therefore rejoice with the benedict and congratulate him and as to the now lonely bachelor, let us hope he will follow his friend's example, and also be elected District Attorney.

* * *

Charles F. Curry, the Republican nominee for secretary of state, will make a thorough canvass of the state, both in behalf of the ticket and his own candidacy. There can be little question that he will be elected. He is a very popular man in San Francisco and will carry the city by a big majority. While serving as County Clerk he has proved himself efficient in that line of work, and, besides, has enlarged his circle of acquaintances and friends. Fortunately or unfortunately, Curry has incurred the enmity of the Examiner, and the paper has persistently sought to make him out as a political boss and ward manipulator. It is true that the clerk obtained his position by interesting himself in politics—not in the degraded manner, however, that the Examiner would have the public believe. Curry has been in politics as any office-holder ordinarily is, and to assume that a man is corrupt because he holds an office is hardly a tenable proposition, the Examiner notwithstanding.

* * *

Assessor J. P. Vincent came up from Pacific Grove Thursday morning, having spent a vacation of a few days there with his family, and left for Fresno that afternoon. He was accompanied home by his son John, who spent the past six weeks here taking a course in bookkeeping. The father and son tried to board a Market street car in a tight place, and John missed his footing; he fell against his father, who fell against another man, who knocked over the next and so on till five of them went sprawling on the street. Luckily they landed in soft dirt, where the stone pavement had been taken up preparatory to the street's being laid with bitumen.

* * *

Joe Bernhard is here. It is reported that he will open a law office in San Francisco. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court at the recent examination. Fresnans seem to be drifting to the metropolis, lawyers particularly. Send them all; we are in urgent need of some more good attorneys. At present we have only 1100 lawyers in San Francisco.

* * *

Bill Marshall, who worked on the Expositor as a reporter a few years ago, is in Honolulu engaged in journalism. I understand he is managing editor of a paper there and is doing very well. His wife is at present residing in Berkeley.

* * *

Vaudeville is in high favor in San Francisco. The Orpheum, which has enjoyed the field exclusively for the past two or three years, with clear profits of $1000 a month, is now preparing to enlarge its auditorium. The Alhambra, which is of the same character, has just opened at Jones and Eddy streets; and another house is in course of erection on Mason street.

Even Corinne, whom Fresno theatre-goers greatly admire, has forsaken more dignified but less remunerative work to go on the vaudeville stage, being on the opening bill at the Alhambra. Popular as ever, she has to respond to many encores. The other evening she rendered a vocal selection attired as befits a woman; but when she reappeared, her clothing was that of a man—only it fitted her much more closely. The transformation had been accomplished very hurriedly while the audience was loudly demanding her return, and when the buxom Corinne came before the footlights again there were some ugly looking lumps to seriously mar what was intended to be the shapeliest and most admirable form in the world. I don't know what the trouble was, but a fellow sitting next to me said the "packing was poor."

* * *

Loyd Straube, the 8-year-old son of Mrs. S. N. Straube, who is spending the summer in Oakland, fell from a high fence and broke his leg recently. The large bone above the ankle was fractured and the boy will be laid up for some time. Loyd is a brave little fellow and was the coolest member of the family at the time of the accident. "Now, go right to work, Doctor," he calmly directed, "but look out that you don't hurt me."

* * *

William Ballard, the musician, arrived here early in the week from Catalina, where he had been playing in the band during the summer. Billy says he fears Fresno will be too unmusical this winter and he may locate in San Francisco. However, the prospects are not any too bright in this city. The musicians' union has a membership of 500 and only 200 of these have employment.

* * *

Marshal Woy was here early in the week. He came from Sacramento, to which point he accompanied his wife, who left for the east on a visit.

Artie Hoag of Centerville colony spent last Sunday in this city and then went to Sacramento.

Woody Cochran, formerly an Expositor printer, is here.

Others I have seen during the week are T. J. Kirk, Charles L. Walter and O. J. Woodward.

M. M.

THE FREE KINDERGARTEN

It Is Now Installed in the C Street School.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Fresno free kindergarten which, since its opening in January, 1893, has occupied the building at the corner of Mono and E streets, has through the kindness of the City Board of Education, been given the occupancy of a pleasant, commodious class room in the Columbia, or C street, building.

Children are admitted as pupils between the ages of 4 and 6 years. Patrons of the kindergarten appreciate the convenience derived by having the class in the public school house, as the pupils in the latter can now accompany the little ones to and from school. Formerly mothers were frequently compelled to accompany the younger children to school, greatly to their inconvenience.

Ruskin says: "In true art the hand, the head and the heart go together." This is well exemplified in the work of the kindergarten. To those unacquainted with the plan of instruction a cordial invitation is extended to visit the class and learn whereof Froebel taught and wrote "A full and harmonious development of the human faculties."

From our subscribers we ask not only a continuation of their former generosity, but also a renewal of their personal interest in the future success of the school. The school is not under the patronage of the public school system, as some suppose, but is still under the former management.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Various Committees Make Their Reports.

Both the Fruit and Raisin Crops Are Short—Fresno County Orange Lands.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Farmers' Club was held at its rooms yesterday afternoon.

B. E. Hutchinson made a crop report on tree fruits throughout the state, showing that the figures made by the club early in the season were substantially correct and that there will be about one-eighth of a crop the current year.

Alex Gordon reported that present indications are that the raisin crop will be 25 per cent short of the estimate made two months ago, when the output of the state was reckoned at 5000 cars. There will be a shortage of 1000 cars on that estimate.

The matter of orange growing north of the Tehachapi was then discussed at some length. Memebrs who have been away during the summer report that numerous inquiries have been made for Fresno lands for the purpose of growing citrus fruit for the reason that it has been learned that this locality is not only free from rust, but also from scale, and also that the fact of its ripening earlier here than elsewhere in the state enables growers to obtain better prices. The ample water supply is another great inducement to growers to improve this field. The outlook for Fresno in this line surpasses any other on the coast.

The bad condition of the street crossings was then considered. Mr. Booth of the Southern Pacific Company was telephoned to and he notified the club that they would be put in condition promptly.

Lemons Quarantined.

Eli Henderson, the horticultural commissioner, has quarantined a lot of lemons at a local provision store. The lemons are affected with what is known as the Florida long scale, which is regarded as one of the most dangerous of fruit pests. A box of oranges was also found at the store affected with the red scale. The fruit will have to be disinfected.

Real Estate Transfers.

Frank G. Locan to O. J. Woodward, s½ of nw¼ of sec 32, twp 13 r 21.

Jeremiah Collins to James E. McNaught, n½ of sw¼ and sw¼ of the sw¼, sec 16, twp 9, r 25.

W. E. Kerwin to Amos Merritt, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 2, Villa addition to Fresno.

Arthur G. Ballinger to Henry Miller, n½ of sec 35, twp 14, r 12.

C. S. Greenberg is in luck again. He bought a box of tobacco scraps from San Francisco last week and in sorting the stock yesterday he picked up a valuable opal ring worth several thousand dollars—in his imagination.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat, or obstinate coughs. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

MAN ABOUT TOWN

Maguire's Career As Lawyer and Judge.

It Is Not of a Brilliancy That Dazzles.

Judge Conley's "Jumbled Mass of Uncertainties"—Bach Makes a Mistake.

From Sunday's Daily.

There are quite a number of people even among Republicans who have an impression that James G. Maguire is a man of more than ordinary ability; that he is a first-class lawyer and made quite a reputation as Superior Judge. Ask any of these people to name some celebrated case that Maguire won, or to tell you something about his career on the bench and they will be unable to satisfy you that their opinion of him has a substantial basis. They have seen his name in the papers often, have heard him lauded to the skies—by his friends—and were perfectly willing to take it for granted that where there was so much praise there must be considerable merit. But now that Mr. Maguire asks for an office, his qualification for which he must prove to the people of the whole state, his reputation as a great man must undergo investigation, and it is to be feared that it will not stand the test. The following communication from a San Francisco correspondent throws some light upon Mr. Maguire's career at the bar and on the bench that will interest the Republican's many readers:

"Maguire never had any private practice as a lawyer, so he took to politics to make a living for himself. Maguire was admitted to practice law in the state in January, 1878. At that time he ceased to be a public officer in the city and county attorney's office. He opened a little law office on the top floor of Montgomery block, in a dark inside room, the rent of which was about $10 a month. The furniture consisted of a table, a few chairs and a library frame. He had a small number of law books and very little stationery. He seldom had a client visit him. His callers were political office-seekers and sham reformers. He never had a civil case where the amount at issue exceeded $200 and he never was engaged in any important criminal case. His practice as a lawyer did not bring in $600 a year prior to his becoming a Superior Judge. He made no pretense to practice law. His whole time was devoted to office-seeking. In 1882 he was elected a Superior Judge of San Francisco county by the Democrats. His career on the bench is one that he cannot point to with pride. His decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court as often as they were sustained. The most important case that he tried and decided was Jones vs. Brandenstein. He rendered his decision in favor of Jones, the plaintiff. After Maguire ceased to be a Superior Judge in January, 1889, he became attorney for Jones. Maguire received $13,000 as attorney for Jones. That was all Maguire made out of law practice. He was elected to congress in 1892, and did not practice any more."

* * *

Judge Conley of Madera, who wants the people to promote him to the supreme bench, is also being whooped up by his injudicious friends as a marvel of legal learning. Recently the Republican ventured to suggest that Judge Conley was not all his friends asserted him to be, and the esteemed Madera Tribune hastened to assure the Republican that it was mistaken. Among other things the Tribune said:

"As to Judge Conley's experience and knowledge, during his occupancy of the bench he has made an enviable reputation, and his record on supreme court reversals is at least equal to those of the best judges of the state. He has been called to the bench in many important cases in the different counties and the fairness of his decisions have (sic) always been praised."

So his record on supreme court reversals is at least equal to those of the best judges of the state, eh? Well, let us see. In a decision of the supreme court, rendered September 21, 1895, in the case of Sharp vs. Frank (see Pacific Reporter, vol. 41, page 860), which had been appealed from Judge Conley's court, occurs the following unappreciative reference to the Madera jurist's findings in that case:

"Some forty interrogatories were propounded to the jury, to which answers were returned. The court having considered the special verdict as rendered by the jury, entered an order that it 'does hereby adopt the same, and approve the same, and the same are hereby made the findings of the court, subject only to the findings of fact and conclusions of law hereinafter set forth and specified; and wherein, if in any particular, said answers of said jury vary or differ from findings of the court, the findings of the court shall govern, and said answers are hereby modified to that extent, and to that extent only.' The court then proceeded to make additional findings, some of which are in accord with those already found by the jury, others of which conflict to an uncertain extent with those of the jury, and still others are antagonistic with those of the jury. The result of all this constitutes a jumbled mass of uncertainties from which no intelligent legal conclusion can be drawn."

If a judge whose findings are a "jumbled mass of uncertainties from which no intelligent legal conclusion can be drawn" is the equal of the best judges of the state, then it must be admitted that the California judiciary is in a bad way.

Judge Conley's decision in the case under notice was reversed, and it was not the only one of the Madera jurist that met this fate.

* * *

Complaints continue to be made against the fire marshal for failing to have the ruins of the Baron shanties opposite the postoffice removed. The unsightly pile of burned timbers have been an offense to the public gaze for nearly two months and the demand for their removal will soon become vociferous. The fire marshal has the power to abate this nuisance and everybody who has occasion to go to the postoffice wonders why he does not exercise it. Besides being an eye-sore the ruins are also something of a menace to passersby. No time should be lost after the destruction of a building by fire in carting away the debris and clearing up the premises. Nothing is unsightlier than the ruins of a burnt building and nothing makes a more unfavorable impression upon visitors to a city than to be confronted with such a dismal sight.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon half a dozen small boxes were dumped on the pavement in front of the editorial rooms of the Republican by a drayman, who then drove away. They were on a line with my vision, but I paid no attention to them, as I was engaged in figuring out how to make a $100 a week salary fit a $150 a week expense account. Presently, however, I felt that something unusual was going on and looking up I saw a well known Good Templar glance at the boxes, turn half around and look at the sign over the door, and then go on his way, sadly shaking his head. "What's consuming him?" I wondered. Close upon his heels came an elderly lady whom I recognized as a member of the W. C. T. U. The boxes had even a more pronounced effect upon her, for as her eyes fell upon them she started. As she raised her head again she caught sight of me, and the severity of the expression that came over her countenance made me shrink. The next passerby also noticed the boxes, but he merely smiled softly and went on. Several other pedestrians were similarly affected and finally a boy came along, who, after the usual look at the receptacles, cried out, "Jags by the box full!"

"Well," thought I, "it's about time to see what all this means."

I went out on the sidewalk and as I drew near the boxes saw what the trouble was. On each was the inscription—inspiring or horrifying, according to the nature of the observer—"Pure Rye Whisky."

"This is some terrible mistake," I said to myself. "I'll bet this stuff belongs to the Watchman."

So I went to the next door neighbor and said, as I entered the portal, "There are half a dozen boxes of whisky in front of our office and I think they belong to you fellows. "Do you know anything about them?"

"Sure," said Proprietor Ferguson, "they're ours."

"Of course they're ours," said Editor Bachman and both rushed by me before I could ask any more questions.

When they got to where the boxes were Bach took hold of one and started to lift it. Suddenly a blank expression overspread his countenance. Almost at the same time a man from the Republican composing room appeared at the door of the office and shouted, "Drop that box!"

"Drop it?" said Bach in a disgusted tone of voice, "why I haven't lifted it yet. I never saw a case of whisky as heavy as this one. Have you got a derrick in there, an elevator or a house moving outfit?"

"There's no whisky in those boxes," said the Republican man contemptuously; "they contain pot metal for the Merganthalers!"

Bach drew his hands from the boxes as if he had touched a hot stove, and he and Ferg slunk away with a threatening look in my direction. I assure them, however, that I didn't know those boxes contained nothing but pot metal.

T. B. Hancock complains that he has been approached several times and accosted as being the Silver-Popo-Demo-Rep. candidate for Tax Collector and appeals to the Republican to set him right in the eyes of the public and to notify them that it is J. B. Hancock, "The Bald Eagle of Lone Star," who has that hopeless job on his hands. The Republican takes pleasure in assuring the public that T. B. has been wrongly if not wrongfully accused.

A box car filled with merchandise caught fire on the Southern Pacific track yesterday. The car was run down to the water tank and extinguished with but slight loss to the stock.

Miss Lilo Farmer returned last evening from San Francisco. She has been attending her brother, W. H. Farmer, while under treatment for his eyes. He has fully recovered.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday ordered six tons of gypsum put upon the grass in the court house park.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

EMPTY HANDED.

Harry Rustigan Returns From the Klondike.

His Hard Trip by Way of Edmonton—An Overdone Boom.

From Sunday's Daily.

In August, 1897, a party of Fresnans started on a wild goose chase for the Klondike country by way of Edmonton, British North West Territory, expecting to reach the Klondike gold diggings by a more practicable route than Chilcoot pass or the Yukon.

From time to time the party were heard from up in the Saskatchewan and Pell river country. They got horses and outfits at Edmonton and endeavored to reach diggings before the winter set in, but met with one disaster after another, and when last heard from the party was widely scattered. Some diggings had been found, but gold dust was not more plenty than in the foothills of Fresno, while supplies were so scarce that the party was compelled to head for the coast in an effort to get back to civilization.

Among the number who left Fresno was Harry Rustigian, who arrived in Fresno yesterday chuck full of experience but with no nuggets to rattle in his pocket or show to his friends. He says that he has had a very rough experience and comes back poorer than when he started.

He was in the advance from Edmonton and bore bravely to the northwest through the Pell river country, where there was some gold found, but even the most fortunate were not making anything worth mentioning.

They then headed for Stewart river, where the conditions were exactly the same, and finding the chances to become millionaires no better there than in Fresno they bore down the Yukon for the sea.

Dawson City, declares Rustigian, is nothing more nor less than a gambling town. The few paying claims were located long ago and outside of the owners of these and the few mercantile houses and the gamblers, dance houses and gin mills, no one is making expenses. According to his story it is a good place to avoid.

They made their way to the sea coast and then took a steamer for home. Rustigian is a sturdy fellow, used to hard work and hardship, and his story may be relied on as a fair representation of existing conditions in the Klondike country. The transportation companies have found it to their interest to boom that country, but beyond question the boom has been largely overdone and those who go there now in hopes of reaping a harvest of gold bullion will be sadly disappointed. It may take four or five years to work out the paying claims already located, but unless new diggings are found the Klondike craze is a thing of the past.

Still Locked Up.

The woman arrested by Officer Walton on a charge of insanity Friday is still confined at the insane ward in the court house. So far no improvement has taken place in her mental condition. Her name is probably Morton, as a daughter of hers, Helen Morton, was given a term in the county jail on a charge of vagrancy last June. This is supposed to be the reason why the woman tried to attack Recorder Clark Friday.

Joe Howard, charged with burglarizing Pearson's store, appeared in Justice St. John's court yesterday afternoon and had his bail fixed at $1500. He says he can prove an alabi.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.



Everybody surrenders to Battle Ax.

There is no greater hardship than to be deprived of your

Battle Ax PLUG

and any one who has once chewed Battle Ax will give up most any thing to get it. 10c. buys a larger piece of Battle Ax than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.



EUROPE HAS TROUBLES ENOUGH OF HER OWN,

Washing her soiled linen without interfering in our little scrap. You will find you have troubles enough of your own, too, if you take your soiled linen to a poor laundry. Be on the safe side and bring it here, where we take special pains to render it beautiful in color and perfect in finish.

Hughes ✳ Laundry

FRED DODD, Proprietor.

Telephone Black 861.

ESTABLISHED 1880.



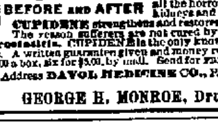
H. C. WARNER,

A. O. WARNER,

Jeweler and Optician

Preserve your eyesight by using Smoked Glasses during the summer months.

J Street, Fiske Block, Fresno, Cal.



MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by

GEORGE H. MONROE, Druggist, 1926-28 Mariposa Street.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

—THE GREAT—

National Family Newspaper

For FARMERS and VILLAGERS,



And Your Favorite Home Paper,

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Both One Year for $2.50

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE Has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.

THE REPUBLICAN Gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

☞ Send all subscriptions to THE REPUBLICAN, Fresno, Cal.

The Doctors That Cure

ARE COMING TO FRESNO.

A Part of the Staff of the

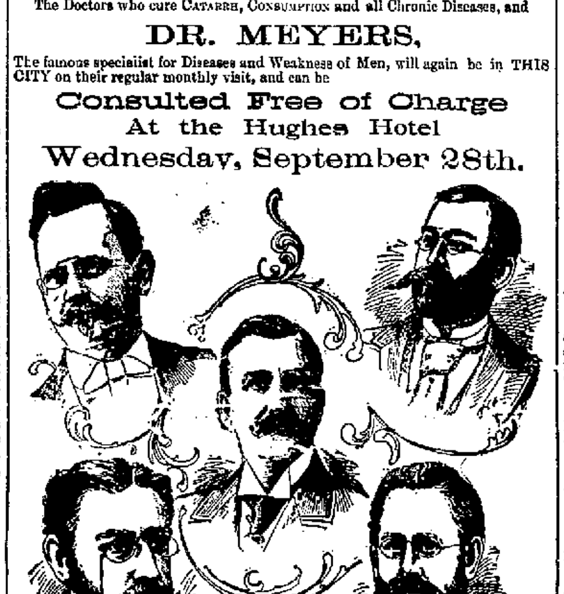
English and German Expert Specialists

The Doctors who cure CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and all Chronic Diseases, and

DR. MEYERS,

The famous specialist for Diseases and Weakness of Men, will again be in THIS CITY on their regular monthly visit, and can be

Consulted Free of Charge At the Hughes Hotel Wednesday, September 28th.



STAFF OF THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF CALIFORNIA FOR $250,000. ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The staff of the English and German Expert Specialists is composed of five regularly graduated doctors, each a physician who has had many years' experience in curing all manner of chronic diseases.

During the past quarter of a century the success of this most worthy and popular institution has been phenomenal. Diseases which have baffled the skill of other physicians and stubbornly refused to yield to ordinary medicines, methods and appliances, are quickly subdued and mastered by the English and German Expert Specialists. They have the largest and best equipped medical institution in America. The English and German Expert Specialists are not only competent and reliable, but are responsible, being backed by ample capital and ably managed.

HOME CURES.—While it is preferable in many instances to see a patient, the English and German Expert Specialists have cured thousands of persons whom they have never seen. If you cannot see the doctors, write the home office for question list and free advice in regard to your ailment.

CALL ON THE DOCTORS WHEN THEY COME.—All ailing people should see the English and German Expert Specialists. A friendly talk, which costs absolutely nothing, is bound to result in a great deal of good, whether treatment is t ken or ot. CONSULTATION FREE.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS,

A Staff of the Most Eminent Physicians and Surgeons in the World,

731 Market St., San Francisco.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, CLOVIS M. COLE AND HIS wife, Lizzie Cole, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman February 1st, 1892, and recorded February 15th, 1892, in book 139 of deeds, at page 84 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Clovis M. Cole and Lizzie Cole; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on September 2nd, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter, and the fractional west half of the northwest quarter, and the fractional north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township twelve (12) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertain to said land.

ED R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
wa616 W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

FOUND—Near Huron, a lot of books. Ownership must be proven. S. D. COOK, Fresno. au17tf.

MONEY TO LEND.

LARGE SUMS AVAILABLE for investment on mortgage of Real Estate (City and Country) at exceptionally low rates of interest for a fixed term or redeemable by installments.

EXISTING MORTGAGES PAID OFF.

SPECIAL TERMS QUOTED for Loans on Life Policies, Interests under Wills and second and third Mortgages.

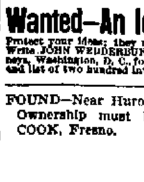
ALL PERSONS DESIRING ASSISTANCE TO PURCHASE Farms, Orchards, Hotels, Businesses, etc., should apply to us. Furniture loans granted. Promissory notes discounted and all financial business transacted.

If your bank refuses you an overdraft, or creditors are pressing, call or write to above address.

R. GOULD & CO.

131 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

A Wonderful Book.



Gentlemen: this book contains a wonderful announcement, and gives accurate information in regard to

A successful remedy for removing urethral stricture.

For overcoming and reducing enlargement and irritation of the prostate gland.

For removing urethral obstruction, inflammation and chronic mucous discharges.

This remedy avoids operation, requires no instruments, is free from pain and danger. It is safe, scientific and practical, curing fully at home, without loss of time. Write to the EMPIRE MEDICAL CO., 10 Smith Bldg., Boston, Mass., for their free book describing this remedy. Do not submit to operation until you investigate it.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

H. F. BURLEIGH,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Supervisor of the First Supervisoral District. Election November 8th, 1898.

W. H. SHAVER,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Coroner of Fresno county.

WM. M. COOLIDGE,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Public Administrator of Fresno county.

H. F. PETERS,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Tax Collector of Fresno county.

E. L. AUSTIN,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Constable of the Third Judicial Township.

H. L. NUDD,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Supervisor of the Fourth Supervisoral District.

DR. E. E. BAIRD,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Superintendent of Schools.

PHILIP SCOTT,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Supervisor of the Third Supervisoral District.

WM. H. PULESTON,
The horseshoer, regular nominee of the Republican convention for Constable of the Third Judicial Township.

DAVE COSGRAVE,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Court Clerk.

EMORY A. DONAHOO,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Recorder.

H. E. BARNUM,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Auditor.

GEO. L. HOXIE,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Surveyor.

P. F. PECK,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for Sheriff of Fresno county.

GEO. W. JONES,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for District Attorney of Fresno county.

SAM W. MARSHALL,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Treasurer.

J. P. VINCENT,
Regular nominee of the Republican convention for County Assessor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

DR. G. L. LONG,
Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for Coroner of Fresno county.

TOM MARTIN,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Supervisor, Fourth District.

C. D. DAVIS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic and People's party conventions for County Surveyor.

HENRY C. TUPPER,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Justice of the Peace of the Third Judicial Township.

J. B. HANCOCK,
Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for Tax Collector of Fresno county.

GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT,
Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for County Court Clerk.

W. P. NELSON,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Treasurer of Fresno county.

W. O. MILES,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of Public Administrator of Fresno county.

AM S. HAYS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Auditor of Fresno county.

O. L. EVERTS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for the office of District Attorney of Fresno county.

J. D. COLLINS,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party convention for the office of Sheriff of Fresno county.

JAMES M. KERR,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Recorder of Fresno county.

GEORGE S. RAMSAY,
Regular nominee of the People's Party and Democratic party conventions for County Superintendent of Schools.

HERMAN LEVY,
Regular nominee of the Democratic party and People's Party conventions for Supervisor of the Third Supervisoral District.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, THOMAS M. BOYD AND Thomas Boyd executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman December 28th, 1892, and recorded December 31st, 1892, in book 139 of deeds, at page 299 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Thomas M. Boyd and Thomas Boyd, and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on October 15th, 1898, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the southwest quarter of section number seventeen (17), in township fifteen (15) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights, water ditches and privileges in any way appertaining to, used or connected with said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
we2314 W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO

Reported Sale of the Road.

May Become a Transcontinental Line.

It Is Admitted That For Many Years the Management Was a Failure.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The Baltimore and Ohio officials arrived here today from Chicago, the party including Receivers John K. Cowan and Oscar G. Murray, General Manager Greene, F. W. Wilshire, M. B. Will, E. A. Walton and George M. Schriever of Baltimore.

About the same time President E. R. Bacon, Vice President Peabody, John Walker and other officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, arrived from New York. The officials of these sister lines were in close conference during the forenoon at the St. Nicholas and during the afternoon at the general office of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. President Bacon made a statement which confirmed the reports about the sale of the road, but Receivers Cowan and Murray insisted that they were agents of the court for the custody and operation of the railway and not for its sale and that they could not say anything regarding the recent sale, the future management, or anything relating to the fututre proceedings of the road. They will neither affirm nor deny the reports as to what was done at the meeting in Chicago yesterday.

ST. PAUL, Sept 17.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad returned from Chicago today and made this statement to an Associated Press representative regarding the Baltimore and Ohio story:

"Any connection which I may have with the Baltimore and Ohio is simply for the purpose of putting that road on its feet and making it what it was at one time, one of the most important roads in the country. Recently it has failed to such an extent that it was an incubus. Any intention I may have in regard to the Baltimore and Ohio has no connection with the Great Northern. Neither the Great Northern or myself has connection with any railroad between St. Paul and Chicago, and furthermore neither do I expect to have such connection. Some one is responsible for statements to the contrary with an imagination that is altogether too vivid."

Further than this Mr. Hill had nothing to say regarding the matter.

CHICAGO, Sept 17.—The Post says: "Although authoritative announcement of such a transaction is withheld, the reported railroad deal connecting James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway and prominent Chicago men with the re-organization of the Baltimore and Ohio road is credited in some quarters. Gorman B. Ream was the only interested representative in the city, as the members of the conference held yesterday had left Chicago late last night. Mr. Ream did not venture to affirm the current reports, but a man in close touch with him said to an interviewer: "He is head over heels in railroad matters. It may be accepted that there is something in the reports, or Mr. Ream would not devote so much of his time to the subject."

An official of the Baltimore and Ohio road said Mr. Hill would be identified with the re-organization of the road, but that the combination between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Great Northern in order to create a through trunk line from coast to coast was a matter of the distant future.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—At the Chicago, Milwaukee and stockholders meeting held in this city today only routine business was done and the old directors and officers were re-elected. Mr. Armour when asked about the Baltimore and Ohio deal, after the meeting, said:

"I confirm the transaction referred to. The line is not to be a trans-continental line, but simply the Baltimore and Ohio road. There is no deal concerned with it relating to the lines between Milwaukee and Chicago.

He declined to discuss the matter further.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept 17.—The statement that the control of the Baltimore and Ohio railway system is about to pass out of the hands of those who for so long a time have been identified with it, and the consequent inference that Baltimore would probably cease to be the headquarters of the company, caused a profound sensation in this city today but nothing definite can be learned as to the details and the probable effect on the future of the road. Neither of the receivers has yet returned from Chicago and other officials of the road are reticent. Messrs. Alexander Shaw, Frank C. Hamilton and other members of the committee instructed by the Baltimore stockholders to undertake the re-organization of the system profess to know nothing whatever concerning the reported deal and that aside from the Garrett holdings, the transfer of which was reported several weeks ago, it is not known that any large blocks of stock have been parted with by Baltimore men.

President Gilman of the John Hopkins University, which institution is the largest holder of the preferred stock, said today that he was not prepared to say until further advices as to the probable effect of the deal upon the suits now pending in the United States courts to define the status of those securities.

A Business Block Collapses.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 17.—The York block, a three-story brick structure on West Park street, collapsed about half past ten this morning, carrying down sixteen people, burying some of them, but so far as can be learned, killing no one, though many profess to believe a search of the debris will reveal the presence of some bodies. The building was used for stores on the lower floor and lodging rooms above. The lower floor was being remodeled to be used as a dry goods store.

Says Dreyfus is Guilty.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—General Zurlinden has sent his written resignation to Premier Brisson as follows:

"I have the honor to beg you to receive my resignation as minister of war. An exhaustive study of the papers in the Dreyfus case has convinced me too fully of his guilt for me to accept as the head of the army any other solution than that of the maintenance of the judgment in its entirety."

HONORED IN WASHINGTON

Funeral Mass For Austria's Empress.

President McKinley Among Those Present.

The Entire Diplomatic Corps Assembled — Cardinal Gibbons Pays Eloquent Tribute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—An imposing funeral mass, commemorative of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was celebrated at St. Matthews Catholic church today, Cardinal Gibbons being the celebrant. The ceremony was official in character under the auspices of the Austrian minister, and among those in attendance were President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, the embassadors and ministers of foreign countries in their brilliant diplomatic uniforms, representatives of the United States army, navy and supreme court and a large gathering from private life.

The Austrian minister, Mr. Von Hengelmuller, was attended by all the members of his staff, the military attache, Baron Von Ridel, in the uniform of the Austrian imperial guard and Captain Rodler, naval attache, in the uniform of the Austrian navy, acting as ushers. Minister Von Hengelmuller wore the striking costume of the Hungarian "magnate" denoting high diplomatic rank. It was of somber black, satin coat, knee freeches and high boots and a heavy black velevet cloak hung from the left shoulder. His sword, scabbard and hilt was hidden with windings of crepe.

As the carriages of the President and cabinet reached the church Mr. Von Hengelmuller left his pew and met the President at the church door, escorting him to a pew to the front and right of the chancel. With the President were Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Postmaster General Wilson and Acting Secretary Adee. Back of them were representatives of the army, two officers of General Miles' staff, in fatigue uniform, while the judiciary was represented by Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court. Many other officers of the state, war and navy departments were also present. The diplomatic corps occupied pews opposite those of the United States government officials. With the Austrian minister sat Embassador Cambon of France, wearing the heavily gold embroidered uniform of an officer of high diplomatic rank, with a wide silk sash from shoulder to hip. He left his pew after the President and cabinet were seated and crossing the aisle paid his respects to the President and cabinet officers. The German charge d' affairs Baron Speck Von Sternberg, with the German military naval and civil attaches, in full uniform, the minister of Switzerland, and the representatives of Russia, Norway and Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, China, Japan, Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, Chile, most of them in court and diplomatic attire, were present. In the absence of the British embassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote sent a large floral cross of white roses and carnations, which was in the middle of the chancel, facing the congregation. The British embassy was represented by Captain Paget and Mr. Young.

The church interior was simply arranged for the occasion. Back of the chancel hung long crepe draperies, covering the windows and darkening the altars. The pulpit was draped with heavy bands of crepe. Cardinal Gibbons was assisted in the mass by a large number of priests and acolytes, the usual rich vestments being put aside for those of black and white.

The cardinal paid a glowing tribute to the beauty of character of the Empress and asked that prayers be given not only for the repose of her soul, but also for the solace of the stricken Emperor. Among all the tributes of sympathy which had been given to the Emperor, he said, none had been more touching and gracious than that of the President of the United States. The cardinal recalled the world-wide sympathy coming to the United States on the assassination of President Garfield which be said leveled all partisanship in this country, bringing together Democrats, Republicans, administration and anti-administration men in a common sorrow. Out of the blood of a martyred president was sown the seed of patriotism and the cardinal hoped that out of this last tragedy would come also good lessons and good results.

The music following the mass was of a high order. Following the ceremony the President and his party returned to the White House.

MILES IS BETTER.

After a Touch of Fever He is Busy Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—General Miles returned to duty today, looking little worse for the touch of fever from which he suffered. He had a conference with Acting Secretary Meikeljohn.

He has appointed a board consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Marion P. Maus, inspector general United States volunteers; William H. Daly, chief surgeon, United States volunteers, and Captain J. B. Moran, first adjutant general, United States volunteers, to look into the condition of the immune regiments which have been raised by the United States directly.

These are now quartered at Jacksonville, Fla., Anniston, Ala., Galveston, Tex., and at Lexington, Ky., and the board will visit these points. The inspection is preliminary to the execution of the plans of General Miles for the selection of garrisons for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Linseed Oil Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Holders of $3,000,000 of stock in the National Linseed Oil Company met today and decided to call a general meeting of the stockholders in this city for next Tuesday evening. At this meting the St. Louis stockholders will determine their attitude toward the orgaization scheme proposed by the directory. Mr. Chas. Hodgman, St. Louis director in the company commends this move on the part of the stockholders here.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

TO CROSS THE TEHACHAPI

The Valley Road's Next Move.

All Negotiations Are Completed.

The Route of the Connecting Link Indicated and Its Eastern Links Secured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The Examiner tomorrow will say:

"Following on the heels of the official announcement by First Vice President Watt of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road, that his company proposes in the near future to build an extension from Bakersfield south across the Tehachapi mountains comes news that the California Eastern railroad has placed an issue of $684,000 five per cent bonds in London for the purpose of extending its line forty-seven miles.

The latter road runs from Blake, a station on the Santa Fe near the Needles, north to Manvel, a distance of 27 miles. Isaac Blake, of Denver is its president and J. W. Jackson, a millionaire of the same city, is its leading director. The proposed extension will take the road into Nevada near a town called Calivada on the route to be followed by the Utah and Pacific in building a road from Milrod, Utah, south to Pioche, Nevada.

Work on the latter has already been commenced, and this new road means an extension of the Oregon short line from Milford, its present terminus, south into California to a point on the Santa Fe. That it will absorb the California Eastern is generally believed in railroad circles.

With the town of Blake as the southern terminal, the Oregon Short Line could use the Santa Fe by the way of Barstow to reach Los Angeles and by the way of Rogers or Mojave to connect with either the Valley road or the Southern Pacific.

Messrs. Watt, Payson and their associates by their proposed extension, have the Oregon Short Line in view as much as if not more than the Santa Fe. They will incorporate a company to build from Bakersfield to Los Angeles, and eventually the Valley road may connect with the Oregon Shot Line at some southern point on the Mojave desert and arrange with it for a joint line.

AT MANILA.

Cigar Makers Give Notice of Intended Strike.

The Filipino Assembly Positively Refuses to Recognize Spain.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—All of the cigar makers have notified their employers that they will cease work altogether unless their wages are increased. They had already refused to work more than four days each week.

The employers on September 15th had agreed to pay the demand for increase, conditioned on the agreement that the employes work full time as the demand for the product was greatly in excess of the output. The employes, however, refused to accept this condition, and they will probably go on strike.

The Philippine national assembly, which was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday, continues in session and is proceeding with the work of appointing committees, formulating rules of procedure and other routine matters.

The assembly today unanimously resolved to reject the proposal of a joint Spanish-American protectorate over the Philippine islands, or anything of a Spanish nature.

There are three parties represented in the assembly, one favoring absolute annexation, and another absolute independence, while the third is formed of compromise annexationists who apparently predominate and who suggest international autonomy.

The assembly probably will conclude its discussion of this matter in a few days.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is reticent in regard to the pending questions.

Santa Cruz Republicans.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 17.—The Republican county convention elected the following ticket today: G. G. Radcliff, assemblyman; H. H. Miller, vounty clerk; H. C. Cooper, recorder; T. J. Lowrey, auditor; Milton Base, sheriff; R. K. Knight, district attorney; J. W. Linscott, superintendent of schools; W. H. Bias, county treasurer, Dr. F. E. Morgan, coroner; F. Mattison, assessor; J. F. Helms, tax collector. The middle-of-the-road Populists opposed to fusion will hold a county convention here on August 1st.

The State Grange.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of San Jose Grange today a resolution was adopted inviting the state grange to meet here next year. The state organization convenes in Oakland October 4th, and San Jose grange will make a fight there to secure the meeting here next year.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

CUBA IS TO BE GARRISONED

It Will Take Fully 40,000 Men.

Half of These Will Be Volunteers.

The Rainy Season is Over and the Boys Will Have a Fine Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—It is the present intention of the administration to send to Cuba as a garrison force for the island about 40,000 troops, in addition to the force now in Santiago, under command of General Lawton. The organizations which are to comprise the Cuban garrison have not all been designated yet, but it is stated that half of them at least will be volunteers.

Within two weeks orders will be issued for the movement to Cuba of the first 10,000 of the permanent garrison, and it is the expectation now that they will sail from the United States about October 10th. These troops will be followed quickly by others until the 40,000 have been established on the island.

It is not the intention of the administration to await evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces before sending United States troops to Cuba, as the indications now are that it may be several months before the Cuban commissioners complete their work. Quite naturally a considerable number of Spanish troops will remain on the island until the arrangements for the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over it formally have been concluded.

The rainy season in Cuba is nearly at an end, and the most delightful season of the year on the island is about to begin. During the late fall and winter months the climate in Cuba is not only enjoyable, but healthful and with such care as would be taken for the health and comfort of the American troops to be stationed in Cuba, officials of the war department have no fear that contagion among the men will follow the occupation of the island.

COUNTY TAX LEVIES.

San Joaquin's the Lowest in Many Years.

STOCKTON, Sept. 19.—The Board of Supervisors today fixed a very low tax rate, making it one cent and two mills in the city and eighteen cents higher out of town, where the road tax of eighteen cents is added. With a low valuation of property this is the lowest tax rate for many years.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 19.—The Supervisors today fixed the tax rate at $2 outside of incorporated cities and $1.55 inside.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—After a consultation with the County Auditor the Supervisors today fixed the rate for county taxes for the coming year at $1.33 1-3 for incorporated cities, thus making a road tax of 40 cents. The state rate is of course included in the rate fixed.

The rate is 8 1 3 cents higher than that of last year, which was $1.25 for incorporated cities.

SANTA ROSA, Sept. 19.—The Sonoma county tax levy was today fixed by the Supervisors at $1.45, a decrease of 5 cents from last year.

OAKLAND, Sept. 19.—The Board of Supervisors today fixed the tax rate at $1.50, with 33 cents less for incorporated cities.

YUBA CITY, Sept. 19.—The Board of Supervisors of Suter county today fixed the tax rate for state and county purposes at $1.50. Last year's rate was $1.75.

SPAIN IS WILLING.

The Queen Regent Wants Europe to Disarm.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The Queen Regent has replied to the circular of Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, proposing a reduction of the excessive armament of the powers and the maintenance of a real and lasting peace. Her Majesty praises the Czar's project and promises to send a delegate to the proposed disarmament conference.

It is stated that Senor Ojeda, Spanish minister to Morocco, will be appointed secretary of the peace commission. Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate and president of the peace commission has been in conference today with the Queen Regent.

Held Up a Stage.

SAN RAFAEL, Sept. 19.—Victor Coldwell, son of one of the most prominent residents of this city, held up the Bolinas stage this morning at Cattle Bridge, six miles from here. He secured three gold watches and cash amounting to $65 after which he ordered the stage to proceed. Sheriff Harrison imediately started a posse in pursuit of the robber and Colwell was arrested near Ross Station. The stolen articles were found in his pockets. He confessed the crime and said he was driven to it by inability to secure work. Colwell was taken before Judge Rodden and placed under $3000 bonds. He said he was anxious for a speedy trial. It is thought he will plead guilty.

Ruhlin Defeats Dunkhorst.

CONEY ISLAND, N.Y., Sept. 19.—In the Dunkhorst-Ruhlin fight the referee stopped the contest in the twenty-third round and gave the fight to Ruhlin.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

ORIENTAL POLITICS

The True Situation at Manila.

Why the Battleships Are Wanted.

Not to Scare Aguinaldo But to Restrain Aggressive Foreign Powers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The officials at the state and war departments welcomed the announcement to the American people through the Associated Press of the falsity of the stories describing the friction between the Filipinos and American forces in Luzon.

While the officials do not care to discuss the matter for publication, it was evident that the main source of their satisfaction was the internal evidence contained in the document that Aguinaldo had profited by the warnings of the American commanders and had gracefully receded from the arrogant attitude assumed by him just before General Merritt left Manila for Paris. While there is little in the official records that tends to contradict what the insurgent chief says, still it must be recalled that both General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, in cable messages to Washington, have pointed out threatening complications arising from the attitude of the insurgents.

The latest advices received at the war department from Manila were from General Otis Friday last, and while the general referred to the agitation exhibited by the insurgents, he took care to state that he had troops enough, in his opinion, to meet any emergency. With this statement from the commanding general on the scene of activity fresh in mind, the war department's explanation of the order for fresh reinforcements for the army in Manila, namely, that it is but a part of a movement originally planned, appeared to warrant a further inquiry.

The navy department is rushing preparations for the start of the big battleships Oregon and Iowa to Honolulu, and orders have been sent to the New York navy yard to have the mechanics work overtime on these ships. The purpose is to have them start on their long voyage by the end of this month, and according to department officials' calculations they should arrive at their destination by the end of January. There is little effort made now to conceal the fact that the department will have the ships met at Honolulu by a dispatch boat with orders to turn their prows westward to Manila.

Battleships of this character are not needed to keep the Filipino insurgents in order, and their assembling at Manila, in conjunction with the dispatch of heavy reinforcements of troops for the American land forces, cannot but be regarded as significant. In well informed circles here it is said that the real purpose of the making of these preparations is to insure the peace commissioners against any interference in their work of disposing of the future of the Philipines in accordance with their judgment. Not having disclosed his plans respecting the islands, outside of Luzon, the seat of the capital of the group, the President still reserves for the American peace commissioners the right to dispose of the remainder of the islands as they may deem best.

A long line of curious incidents, to which one of the great European powers has been a party, has beyond question done much to cause a feeling of uneasiness on the part of the administration as tending to show a purpose to interfere in our free action in the Philippines, and this has been only slightly diminished by apparently frank disclaimers of an ulterior purpose, because the incidents continue quietly and in a manner calculated to avoid attracting attention. Such, for instance, is the gathering of naval vessels to the south of the Philippine group, the only explanation of which, coming from native sources, it is true, but still bearing marks of genuineness, is a purpose of acquiring either by seizure or by some secret plan with the Spanish government, the important island of Palawan. This particular island forms one side of the gateway through which must pass all of the extensive commerce that flows between Australia, Micronesia and Southern China. The passage is narrow and if the islands of the Philippine groupe are to be retained, outside of Luzon, this island of Palawan must be kept, forming one side of the gateway. It is gathered that it is the purpose of the President, therefore, to prevent the alienation by Spain of any of the Philippine group, and that these preparations, naval as well as military, are but steps toward the execution of his purpose.

With the addition to his fleet of two battleships, Admiral Dewey will have a force only second to that of Great Britain in eastern waters, while on shore General Otis will have a more numerous army than any European power save Russia.

ONE MORE EFFORT.

The Sixth and Seventh California May Yet See Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19—Strong efforts are being made to induce the war department to send the Sixth and Seventh California regiments to Manila. In response to a telegraphic request to that effect Adjutant General Barrett received the following message from United States Adjutant General Corbin: "Revocation of the order directing the mustering out of the Sixth and Seventh regiments of California volunteers is not contemplated."

However, the matter will not be allowed to rest and influence will be brought to bear in behalf of the California regiments.

Hurricane in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—A destructive hurricane today swept over Southern Spain, doing great damage in the province of Seville and Granada. Six persons were killed and many injured and a number of buildings were destroyed at Seville. Eighty-five houses were demolished and many persons fell victims to the storm at Guadix, in the province of Granada.

ANARCHY IN CUBA.

Terrible Condition of the Destitute Insurgents.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from a Havana correspondent in which the writer points out that though, as in the mother country, there appears no disposition among the Spaniards in Cuba to attempt a pronunciamento, the soldiers and civilians alike having accepted the disaster and its consequences with a dreary fatalistic calm, the island is at last drifting into a condition of anarchy.

Insurgent bands, the correspondent says, are enjoying immunity in the commission of outrage and plundering and this is especially true in the western provinces, where the insurgents bitterly complains that they have been ignored and abandoned by the United States, and, being left utterly destitute, can only save themselves from starvation by rapine. Without food, medicine and clothing, they are dying like flies and, unfortunately, it is the best elements among the insurgents that are suffering most severely.

Buncoed San Francisco Merchants

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 19.—News of a bold attempt to swindle San Francisco merchants by using the name of a well known merchant of this city was received from San Francisco today. The swindler introduced himself to Goghill & Kohn, wholesale grocers of 300 Front street, San Francisco, as Mario Bruschi, of San Diego and purchased a bill of groceries amounting to $500 and as the banks were closed borrowed ten dollars. He also got $20 from H. Buneman, a Front street merchant in the same way.

San Benito Republicans.

HOLLISTER, Sept. 19.—The Republican convention has nominated the following ticket: Assemblyman, Dr. C. G. Cargill; Sheriff, J. J. Croxon; county clerk, James G. Piratsky; assessor, Ben Gould; treasurer, Charles H. Knapp; district attorney, L. W. Jefferson; coroner, C. H. Hopcraft. For school superintendent the Democratic nominee John H. Garner, was endorsed and nominated.

Want the President Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—In conformity with an idea conceived, discussed and generally approved last Friday, the most influential civil and commercial bodies in California united today in sending to President McKinley a telegraphic invitation for him to visit this state and this city imediately after his contemplated visit to Omaha next month.

HAVANA NOTES.

The American Commissioners All Well.

Confiscation of Cattle Temporarily Suspended in Matanzas Province.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—All the members of the American evacuation committee came ashore from the steamer Resolute this morning and are now installed at the Trocha hotel at Vadado. All are well.

Major Allison sprained his ankle but the injury is not important.

Rear Admiral Luis Pastore Landez, governor of the port, who was originally elected a member of the Spanish evacuation commission, has, owing to sickness, been replaced by Admiral Mantelero who will sail for Spain tomorrow.

Captain General Blanco has ordered that the confiscation of the few cattle remaining in the island shall be suspended in Mantanzas province, where it threatened to become a death blow to all possible work in the fields. The necessity that similar steps be taken in Pinar del Rio and other provinces is imperative, the crops having been ruined or the work of gathering them delayed through lack of oxen.

Advices from the interior report that hospitals are being established on many estates and that relief committees have been organized in several towns and villages to attend to the requirements of the Cuban troops, who are in a sad condition.

The steamer Alphonso XIII sailing for Spain tomorrow, will carry 291 boxes of the military archives. She will also have on board the division of General Pablo Gonzales Cerral.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE TAX LEVY

Fixed By the Supervisors.

It Is $1.50 Outside of the Cities.

Twenty-five Cents Apportioned to the Road Fund--County Fathers Differ.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Board of Supervisors held a very interesting session yesterday, and though Chairman Sayre had not fully recovered from his recent indisposition, there was plenty of hard work done.

The principal interest centered around the tax levy for the present fiscal year, and while there was a general agreement that the vote should not exceed $1.50 on the $100 valuation, the matter of apportionment and distribution among the several funds showed that there was some variance of views as each supervisor had his own measures to promote, and before the matter was finally settled, the session became interesting.

Supervisor Ward opened the meeting by offering the following apportionment as between the funds on the basis of a $1.50 rate outside of the cities:

State tax, .488; general fund, .24; indigent fund, .15; school fund, .18; salary fund, .15; bridge and building fund, .02; bridge bond fund, .05; swamp land fund, .022; road fund, .20.

This apportionment failed to find a second for several reasons. Chairman Sayre had in contemplation a county bridge which he considers a great necessity to his district as well as the county, and that will cost about $10,000, and Mr. Ward's apportionment would not be sufficient for that purpose. The other Supervisors had extensive road improvements in view, and the 20 cents per hundred would not be near enough for the work. As Mr. Ward's district lies almost wholly within the city, his interest in roads was accordingly limited and centered on the necessity of having a large able-bodied salary fund so that office holders and deputies would not be compelled to shave their warrants. He was therefore in favor of keeping that fund up to the high water mark even if the roads had to go without repair, to the smashing up of the vehicles and harness of the taxpaying agriculturists.

Supervisor Ward's apportionment having died of extreme silence, Supervisor Manly moved and Supervisor Garrett seconded the following apportionment, which, according to the current assessment, would have produced the amounts set opposite each:

State rate	.488	$120,942.62
General fund	.15	37,175.00
School fund	.18	44,609.90
Indigent fund	.15	37,175.00
Salary fund	.15	37,175.00
Bridge and bld'g fund	.06	14,869.97
Bridge bond fund	.05	12,391.66
Swamp land fund	.022	5,452.33
Road fund	.25	54,415.82

This was passed by the following vote: Ayes, Supervisors Garrett, Rose, Manly, Sayre; noes, Supervisor Ward.

County Superintendent of Schools Kirk objected to this strenuously and was insistent that the school rate should be raised from 18 cents to 26 cents on the $100 valuation and produced data showing that the board had not complied with section No. 1817 of the school law, which directs that the board shall produce at least $6 per capita for each school census child in the county, and that in making that estimate 15 per cent must be deducted from the assessed valuation for delinquent taxes.

He then produced statistics to show that there were 7,769 children enrolled on the school census, equal to a minimum tax of $46.614—over $2000 more than fixed by the estimate adopted. It was at this point that the eloquence was put on tap and Deputy District Attorney Jones was called. It was then that Mr. Manly was willing to accommodate by cutting off 2 cents from the salary fund and add the same to the school fund and Mr. Ward was equally willing the transfer should be made from the road fund or the bridge and building fund.

After a long discussion and much reading of law, Supervisor Sayre announced that he had to leave to catch the train home, where he had an important business engagement, and Supervisor Rose was called to the chair. Superintendent Kirk filed his objection to the opportionment as not a compliance with the law and the matter was discussed at length and finally the apportionment was reopened by a four-fifths vote, when 2 cents was taken from the road and bridge fund and added to the school fund, the other items of the apportionment being left as above set forth. This will add about $4956 to the school fund, bringing it clearly within the minimum prescribed by law.

The board then adjourned to the usual hour today, when it will inspect the county hospital, orphanage, rock pile and other county buildings and property.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Held at Kutner Hall Last Night.

At the meeting of local merchants held in Kutner hall last night the constitution and by-laws of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco was read, after which it was decided to form a Merchants' Association of Fresno along similar lines.

John C. Nourse acted as chairman and C. H. Riege as secretary of the meeting. A roll of membership was opened and all present signed it. The chair appointed a committee, consisting of Henry Gundelfinger, E. E. Webster and J. S. Hermann, to consult the merchants of the city for the purpose of having them sign the roll of membership.

The meeting then adjourned to next Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the same place, when a constitution will be adopted, officers selected and the association duly organised.

It is understood that the scope of this organization is to solicit new business, encourage new enterprises, build up and beautify the city and in a general way organize the business men into a body that will be helpful to the city as well as to the members of the association personally.

Ed Anderson and John Jonsen pleaded guilty to charges of vagrancy in Justice Austin's court yesterday and were given thirty days in the county jail.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for chills and malaria. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50c.

MADE A MISTAKE.

Officers Arrested a Squaw Happened to be Innocent.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Deputy Constable Johnny Albin and Policeman R. P. Russell were the victims of a practical joke yesterday. Early in the afternoon Billy Reed hunted up Albin and told him that he had seen a squaw carry away a saddle from Charles Schweitzer's harness shop on Mariposa street.

The deputy constable found Russell and together they went on a hunt for the squaw and the saddle. They found both at the court house park shortly afterwards. The Indian woman and her papoose were sitting peacefully on the saddle when up walked Russell and said, "I am an officer of the law and place you under arrest on a charge of grand larceny."

"The squaw grinned, but readily took the policeman's arm and marched with him to Schweitzer's saddlery. Albin followed the pair, carrying the saddle.

"Lost one of your saddles, eh?" asked the vigilant police officer of Charles Schweitzer.

"No," replied the harness dealer in an unconcerned tone.

The squaw now began to grin in earnest, but she still clung to Russell's arm. Albin dropped the saddle and disappeared.

"No, I sold that woman's husband the saddle about an hour ago. She was taking it to him when you arrested her," continued Mr. Schweitzer, a smile lighting up his face as he realised the predicament of the policeman.

There was nothing for Russell to do but apologize to the squaw, which he did very gracefully as soon as he could persuade her to let go of his arm. He then sneaked away to condole with Johnny Albin. The squaw again picked up the saddle and returned to the park amid the cheers of about 300 spectators who had gathered about the harness shop to see the fun.

Death of Alonzo Treadwell.

Alonzo Treadwell, an old and respected citizen of Temperance colony, died suddenly of general congestion Sunday. He was a man of noble impulses and unbounded sympathy and generosity. His death came suddenly and unexpectedly in the presence of his family. His funeral will take place at the residence at 10 a.m. this morning and the remains will be interred in the Mountain View cemetery.

SHOCKING DEATH

Woman Struck by an Engine at Madera.

She Was Deaf and Had no Intimation of Her Doom.

The north-bound passenger train yesterday forenoon struck and killed a Mexican woman named Lustina Morena at Madera. The accident occurred about 11.20 o'clock, just inside the railroad company's yards, as the train was pulling into Madera.

The woman, who was very deaf, was seen approaching the track in front of the locomotve. She carried an umbrella which she held between her and the train. The engineer saw the woman but thought she was aware of the train's approach. She was accompanied by a little boy who became frightened and ran away after yelling in a vain effort to attract his companion's attention.

When struck the woman was on the west side of the track and just crossing the rail. The locomotive struck her in the back and head, hurling her about forty-five feet. She was picked up and taken to the morgue where it was found that her back had been broken. Her head also was frightfully cut and mashed.

The dead woman has a brother who has been confined at the county jail here for over a month on a charge of petty larceny. He was taken north on the 5.20 train this morning to view the remains of his dead sister.

The engine that struck the woman was in charge of Engineer Al Phipps.

FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION

To be Held at Fresno in November.

The executive committee of the State Board of Horticulture, in session at Sacramento, have fixed November 29th and 30th, and December 1st and 2nd, 1898, as the date for the next State Fruit Growers' Convention, at Fresno.

R. D. Stephens, of Sacramento, Ben Maddox of Visalia and William B. Gester of Newcastle have been appointed a committee on arrangements, representing the board. Dr. I. S. Eshleman of Fresno, Alex Gordon of Fresno and the president of the Fresno Farmers' Club, will act as a local committee on arrangements. Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, R. D. Stephens of Sacramento and T. A. Rice of Ventura were appointed a committee on program.

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THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

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O. J. Woodward, President
[illegible], Vice-President
T. C. White, Assistant Manager
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W. H. Paren, Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, [illegible] Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dickey, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

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Transacts a General Banking Business. Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals. Has absolutely fire and burglar proof safe deposit vaults. Safety deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures.

Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

THE PEOPLE REST

Fourth Day of the Darby Trial.

Louis Peyre Concludes His Testimony.

Strong Case Against Defendant—His Crime is a Cold Blooded One.

The trial of Frank Darby for the murder of Louis Boldini was resumed before Judge Webb at 9.20 a. m. yesterday. The direct examination of Louis Peyre was resumed.

The witness testified that Darby and his partner were drunk, and Bertrand Senges and Boldini were full. They were there about twenty minutes. All five were standing at the back door. When Senges left he went around the house and toward the bridge, and witness tried to keep Darby and his partner there. The jug was sitting there filled with wine. Senges took nothing with him. Ten or fifteen minutes later Darby and his partner left, taking the gun and game bag with them, and went in the same direction that Senges took.

Boldini staid about fifteen minutes. He was hunting for worms for fish bait, but found none. He then started across the bridge. He had the jug in one hand and the shovel in the other; he was going to dig for worms where the ground was wet. They talked a moment. Boldini asked witness to come over to the camp. About five minutes after they separated he heard a gunshot; went out in front and saw the wagon in the corral. A little while after the old Mexican came to the back door. He asked where Bertrand Senges was. He said they had killed a man down in the middle of the road. He did not stay long. Witness was scared and closed the door. He then went toward the pump and got behind it and was looking out. Presently he saw Darby's partner come over the bridge and go behind a house and some trees there. Beebe then came up to where the witness was. He came up in about ten minutes. There was nothing on the back steps when he left the house. He did not go back, but went to Mendota and the Constable got back there first. The Mexican had no gun when he came and asked where Bertrand was.

Witness then started for Mendota and met Jim Lowery and Bertrand on a railroad tricycle, coming back. Bertrand gave Lowery his shotgun and went back to Mendota with witness, getting there about 6 o'clock. Found the officer, and Bertran told him what the trouble was. The three then went to Arnaudon's, who gave them a cart and horse and they went back to White's Bridge. It was about dusk. Met the Constable at the bridge. Boldini was not dead then; did not see Darby. The shovel lay alongside of Boldini, also the jug of wine. The old Mexican and the Mexican woman were standing there on the bridge. The Constable asked Bertranda to go over and help him hunt up the men who were in hiding there.

The cross-examination was conducted by Raleigh E. Rhodes, but no new material facts were elicited.

James Lowery was then sworn. He has charge of the railroad pumping station at White's Bridge. He went to Mendota on a velocipede in the afternoon and on his return he met Senges, who told me where he was going, and after having a conversation with him he came back with the witness. On the way back met Peyre and after a conversation they both went to Mendota, leaving the gun with the witness. When he got back to the pumping station witness met Beebe and went down to the bridge and saw a man lying wounded in the shoulder. This was about 7 o'clock. Beebe and witness staid there two or three minutes and the two returned to the pump house. Beebe was then crossing the railroad bridge toward Mendota. As to sobriety he seemed to be all right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rhodes, the witness stated that he took Senges' gun back and put it in the pump house and next morning gave it back to Sanges.

Ambrose Adams, Constable at Mendota, was then sworn. He related how Senges and Peyre called on him on June 22d, and told of the killing and of his going to White's Bridge. Saw Lena Castro alongside Boldini, who was lying on the bridge. Went to the hotel and hitched his horse and then went to the pumping station and saw Lowery. Went back across the river and found Beebe; talked with him a few minutes and sent him up to town. He then pointed out where he found Darby. He roused him up and left Darby and Beebe there with his son. Witness went back after his horse and cart and picked up Darby's gun in the rear of the hotel. Then got Darby and came back to the bridge and stopped to look at Boldini. Left him in charge of Senges and went to Mendota with Darby and Beebe. Kept Darby in Arnandon's hotel. He took two shells from Darby's coat pocket after he got back to town. The shells were produced and offered in evidence.

Mr. Short gave notice that the defense would ask that the jury be taken to the scene of the tragedy, and District Attorney Snow said he would cooperate in that matter. Judge Webb stated that the jury would not be taken there.

On cross-examination by Mr. Short Mr. Adams stated that he saw a jug and a shovel lying by the wounded man. He then described how he found Boldini. His shirt was open and his coat off. Witness spoke to him, but he did not answer; covered him with a blanket and ordered them to take care of him until he (witness) got back. When the train arrived he took Coroner Long over there, and went down to the corral. Ordered Senges to unload the wagon to take Boldini to town. Among the things enumerated as taken out was a gun, which Senges said was his. This was between two and half past two in the morning, when according to Senges and Lowery, the gun was locked up by Lowery in the pumping station. He saw a fire about [illegible] o'clock out in the middle of the corral. There was a fence between the wagon and the end of the bridge. He did not take Darby back to the bridge. At this point the noon recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible] Adams, cross-examined, [illegible] that Darby did not have his [illegible] with him at the time he was ar[illegible].

[illegible] Webb then recalled the witness [illegible] if he was present that night [illegible] o'clock when the wagon was un[illegible] and he said that he was and [illegible] saw the gun taken out of the [illegible] but did not have it in his hand and could not tell whether it was a muzzle loader or not.

Dr. J. D. Davidson, county physician and surgeon, testified that he treated Louis Boldini for a gunshot wound in the shoulder, midway between shoulder and neck, breaking the clavicle, about the size of a dollar. It struck the cervical vertebrae and was deflected and he cut out the mass, pieces of bone, clothing, two gun wads and between thirty and forty shot. Witness thought they were double B shot. He identified the contents extracted from the wound, which were offered in evidence. Dr. Davidson testified that the shot, bones, etc., were substantially in the same condition as when sealed up by him. He illustrated on Attorney Short the entrance and course of the wound—inward and a trifle downward, and also with a shotgun the course of the wound.

On redirect he stated that the cervical vertebrae deflected the charge slightly.

Coroner G. L. Long, the next witness, described his trip to White's Bridge on the night of the tragedy. He found two men lying there on the bridge, an old Mexican and Louis Boldini, who was wounded. Boldini was cold; wrapped him up. He wanted water, which was given him. Got him to Mendota with Senges' team and brought him to Fresno on the early morning freight. Constable Adams and Darby and Prosper Idiart came on the train with witness. Had Boldini in the baggage car, lying on a mattress. Idiart, Adams and Darby were in and out of the car. They came in and stood at Boldini's feet.

Dr. Long was then asked what was said then and there. He said he asked Boldini if he knew any of these men. Boldini pointed to Darby and said, "Yes, that man shot me yesterday." He asked Boldini if he was positive. Boldini said "Yes." He then asked him, "Are you sure?" He said, "Yes." The defendant did not say anything.

Mr. Short moved to strike out this evidence on the usual grounds. Motion denied.

On cross-examination by Mr. Short Dr. Long testified that he had the Mexican and Lena Castro in the corral unload their lumber wagon to haul Boldini to Mendota. There were some boxes and truck. Heard something said about a gun. It was under the bedding on the ground or in the wagon. His best recollection is that it was under a mattress or clothing on the ground.

When he first found Boldini the only thing he could say was "water." Afterwards he told witness three or four times that he would get well. He could use his eyes, but could not move the upper part of his body except his right hand. He did not ask him if Darby was the man who shot him. Was not taking any undue interest in the prosecution of the case.

Marius Joussaud of Mendota, sworn, stated that he worked for Joe Arnaudon for two years. Heard of the killing of Boldini. Was at Mendota hotel when the defendant was brought in about half past 8 with Willie Adams. He came in quick and sat in a corner of the bar room. Saw him next morning at 6 a.m. He went to the washroom and there found Mrs. Arnaudon. Darby, then in the washroom, cried and said "If I had had no hands yesterday it would be better for me." Then he went to breakfast.

On the 29th of May I sold him a pound of powder, a box of primers and two bits worth of double B shot and a bottle of oil to clean the gun. The books of entry were exhibited, showing the account; also shot of the same size. He went out on the porch and loaded the shells.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Short. The book of account was then offered in evidence. The item of shot was interlined, and witness stated that he was called to wait on some one else and the clerk finished the entry. He knew Bertrand Senges; had not talked with him about the case. Know Lena Castro; had not talked to her about the case. Did not see Darby pour shot down a little girl's back.

The people then rested their case and the court adjourned to 9 a.m. this morning, when Mr. Short will make the opening statement for the defense.

BRYAN'S VISIT.

Received by President McKinley.

The Colonel Wants His Sick Men Discharged From Military Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan is in town today and called at the war department. After leaving the war department Colonel Bryan and his party went to the White House. They were cordially received by President McKinley and remained in conference with him for more than one hour. They did not proffer a request for the mustering out of the regiment as a whole, but only for the discharge of such members as are disabled by disease.

They represented that about twenty per cent of the members of the regiment were ill and urged that these should be relieved and sent to their homes, where, they argued, in all probability most of them would speedily recover because of the difference in the climates of Nebraska and Florida. The President talked sympathetically with his callers concerning the condition of these men, but he made no positive promise as to the course he would pursue in the matter.

Mr. Bryan said as he left the White House that he would return to his regiment tonight. He was dressed in the full uniform of a colonel and beyond the fact that his complexion testified to his exposure to the southern sun, he looked very much as he did in the campaign days of 1896.

VERY LITTLE DUST.

Disgusted Miners Return From the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—The steamer Humboldt arrived here today, twelve days from St. Michael with 230 passengers from Dawson. The majority of them were "cheecharcos," glad to get back to civilization. There were only a few who had any gold dust.

David Bellberg had the largest sack. He told purser Taggis that he was bringing out $60,000 spending money.

Purser Taggis estimates the total amount of treasure brought down on the steamer at $100,000. The troops that were taken up from San Francisco on the Humboldt left St. Michael September 9th for Rampart City on the steamer Arnold. The steamer Lelanaw sailed from St. Michael for San Francisco September 10th with a small passenger list.

Murder and Suicide.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 22.—Charles Cushen Berry, colored, today shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide. The dead man and woman leave three sons and two daughters. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

NEWS LETTER FROM MANILA

The Situation Very Complicated.

Aguinaldo's Hypocritical Professions.

Belief That He Is Holding On in Order to be Bought Out.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

MANILA, P.I., August 30.—From an American point of view the situation here today is simply one of expectancy, the authorities awaiting instructions from Washington and their subordinates hoping for relief from their onerous duties and a speedy return to their homes.

The Spaniards, firm in the belief that Manila was surrendered after the peace negotiations had been commenced, swagger about the city with an air of confidence that it will soon be restored to them.

The Filipinos, with characteristic nonchalance, are making hay while the sun shines, relieving their American friends of their hard earned cash by every conceivable means, and wondering how much longer their good fortune will continue.

What the insurgents, under Aguinaldo, think of the situation no one seems to know, or care. They are on the outside and not seriously considered as a factor at this stage of the game, by either side, apparently. At the same time, as a measure of precaution, they are not allowed to carry arms into the city, although no other restriction is placed upon them.

While all the banks have been open for business for several days and most of the stores are open, there are still many prominent merchants who have not yet resumed operations, apparently hesitating until the future of the city and islands has been definitely determined.

The herculean task of restoring order from the chaos due to the shiftlessness of the Spaniards is slowly, but surely being accomplished by the American officers detailed to undertake it. The brunt of the city work is borne by Brigadier General MacArthur, whose duties as military commandant and provost marshal general of Manila are as multitudinous and far reaching as those of the ubiquitous Koko in the "Mikado." The appointment of Colonels J. S. Smith of the First California and S. Overshine, Twenty-third United States infantry, as his deputies provost marshal for the districts north and south of the Pasig river, relieves him very materially of outside work; but still leave him work enough for a dozen men in the city proper.

Brigadier General F. V. Greene, who has charge of all fiscal affairs of the local government, and Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Whittier, the new collector of customs, have had their hands full; but Brigadier General Anderson, who has been assigned to the district of Cavite, seems to have been shelved.

Despite the lack of any definite knowledge as to the future of the Philippines, business is decidedly brisk in Manila at present and there is every indication of the approach of a boom. The fact that everything has been practically tied up for the past three months necessarily occasions an immense amount of work, now that the embargo has been removed, but apart from this the advent of the American administration of affairs and the prospect of its being prolonged indefinitely have lent an impetus to trade, which nothing else could have given it.

One of the first official acts of the new administration was to clear the channel at the mouth of the river Pasig of the obstructions placed there by the Spaniards, thereby reopening the port of Manila for commerce. Immediately after this had been done the fleet of inter-island steamers which, by an arrangement with Admiral Dewey, had been anchored out in the harbor, and used as refuges by the various consulates, returned to their berths at the river quays, and after discharging their passengers, were ordered refitted for their former occupations pending the decision of the prize court as to their ultimate fate. This has caused an enormous amount of traffic along the water front, and both the custom house and captains of the port officer have been deluged with business for the past ten days.

In accordance with the requirements of international law no change has as yet been made in the customs regulations, hence the tariff in force before the war is still maintained, and the coffers of the treasury are being replenished very materially. It was naturally expected that under the new regime the import duties would be considerably reduced and many merchants laid their plans accordingly but in spite of exorbitant duties the demand so far exceeds the supply that the merchants are only too glad to get their goods through as fast as they arrive.

Several Americans have already announced their intention of embarking in business here.

The reopening of the cable to Hong Kong and resumption of traffic along the inter-island telegraph lines has placed the merchants once more in direct communication with their agents, but up to the present little news has been received, the small force employed in the local office having been inadequate to handle the volume of business.

It was, however, learned that Senor Don Diego de los Rios y Nicolau, the provincial governor of Iloilo, had issued a proclamation, declaring himself governor general of the islands, in accordance with instructions from his government, and that the seat of the Spanish government had been established at Iloilo.

The only impediment in the way of restoring absolute confidence is Aguinaldo, who has informed Governor General Merritt that in the event of the United States holding the Philippines permanently, or at least formally declaring a protectorate over it, his followers would lay down their arms, but until that time it would not be safe for him to do so. While all this is very plausible, it is the concensus of opinion among the English speaking merchants and residents here that the rebels, and especially Emilio Aguinaldo, are only holding out in order to be bought. The fact that one of Aguinaldo's lieutenants is authority for the statement that an agreement had been made with the American officials by the terms of which Aguinaldo was to be made governor of a province, and each of his officers to be given minor positions, provided his troops lay down their arms, would tend to show that this opinion has some basis, particularly when General Merritt, upon learning of this statement, said emphatically that "no agreement whatever had been made with Aguinaldo upon any subject."

The departure of Governor General Merritt and his staff for Paris today effectually disposes of further negotiations with the insurgent leader for the present, whatever inducements may have been held out to them secretly, for it is hardly to be supposed that so delicate a duty would be delegated by Merritt to a deputy.

It is significant that coincident with the departure of Major General Merritt for Paris the report should have been spread that three of Aguinaldo's trusted lieutenants have already left for Washington, with the avowed intention of reaching the American capital ahead of Brigadier General Greene, who is scheduled to leave today on board the China.

Certain it is that the insurrectors held secret meetings in various parts of the city yesterday, for the purpose of determining their future plan of campaign; and that the result of their deliberations was carefully withheld from publication.

The ecclesiastical party has apparently concluded to accept the inevitable with the best grace possible under the circumstances. At any rate neither the archbishop nor any of his satellites made the slightest attempt to interfere with the policy adopted by the new administration so far and, unless all sign fail, no such attempt will be made.

WE'RE ALL RIGHT

That's the Opinion of London Newspaper Men.

Frank R. Gray and Ian R. Newton Give Their Views on Fresno.

Ian R. Newton and Frank R. Gray, representatives of the London Telegraph, arrived in Fresno yesterday. They are making a trip around the world in the interest of the London paper and are colecting information in regard to the social and industrial conditions of the various countries which they visit. Their mission to Fresno is to collect data bearing upon the raisin industry.

The newspapermen have already visited Egypt and southern Africa, India, Persia, Ceylon, China, Japan and Australia. They have also spent considerable time in South America and the West Indies.

The visitors are well pleased with the San Joaquin valley and Fresno in particular. Mr. Newton gives his impression of the San Joaquin valley and Fresno in the following words:

"The impressions produced by a railroad journey from Stockton, with its self-important bustle, to Fresno across the fertile valley of San Joaquin in this the dying waste of departing summer is calculated to produce a feeling of dreariness and dissatisfaction, and it requires an imagination at once vivid and versatile to clothe the sun-baked wheat lands into the dainty green of springtide or the shimering glory of early summer.

"In truth the picture, panoramic in its immensity, bounded by the everlasting hills, is drawn with wonderful breadth, with nothing small or insignificant in its detail, no fore-shortening; thus making its very vastness, its beauty, its seeming monotony its chiefest charm. In clothing it is as varied as beautiful, the clear light of early morning dissipating the purpling haze, the golden wealth of high noon, the sombre half-tones of twilight gradually fading into the falling darkness of night.

"The lovliness of the plain always impresses me with an awe difficult to describe and emphasizes with strange force the rush and bustle of life.

"The California farmer if this wonderful valley is endowed with courage and never failing energy, proving to the world that once 'he has put his hand to the plough he looks not back.' Last year a short crop, this season an unprecedented small rainfall may have shaken his fortitude; be that as it may, still notwithstanding he is up and doing, loking forward to the future with hope and courage and casting behind the dark clouds of despair with undaunted stoicism. It is to such men as these that the wealth and future prosperity of the Golden State will be indebted. It is to such men as these that all honor is due; they are the very backbone of your great industrial life and I for one, albiet it may appear presumption in me, doff my hat, Sir Farmer, and wish you all success and complete prosperity in the coming years. And as a result of your labors may you receive all the blessings that God and man can give to you.

"The growth of California towns is always a source of wonderment to a traveler, and Fresno is a startling illustration. If report speaks true it has within the last twenty years increased fifteen fold in population and a thousand fold in its importance in the state—ay, and for that in the world. Do you know that you have acquired and must maintain an international reputation? London eats your raisins with a keen appreciation of their proper worth; Paris, fastidious to a degree, enjoys your claret so long as a French label proclaims it; Berlin pronounces your prunes equal to the best the market contains, and your canned fruits—are they not seen in every store in the world? At the Hamburg International Exposition I had the pleasure of witnessing the award gained by you for fruits of all descriptions against all comers.

"This has been accomplished in twenty years, and I propound the question, 'What of the next twenty?' It is in your lands to do with them what you will. Think over this! Your argosy freighted with doubts and fears has been launched on the flood tide of success and it requires but a firm hand at the tiller to guide it into the pleasant waters of prosperity and make safe anchorage.

"The few hours I have spent in your city have impressed me with surprise. Everything is worthy the enterprise of your nature—broad, well lighted streets handsomely appointed stores, large and commodious public buildings, hospitable hotels, in fact a model town, in which one and all seem working for the common weal. And a feature calling for special mention and which is such a delightful addition to Fresno is the beautiful homes with the refreshing greenery of their well kept lawns, the glorious beauty of many hued flowers and their shady trees."

Plucky Marines Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President today reviewed from the portico of the White House a detachment of 200 members of the marine corps which served at Guantanamo during the war. The marines had just arrived and they marched direct to the executive mansion, headed by the marine band.

WILL MOVE ON WASHINGTON

Bold Step of Philippine Insurgents.

Emissaries Arrive on the China.

The Representatives Will Argue for Complete Independence of the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The transport steamer China arrived from Manila this morning.

Among the passengers on the China were Privates Jenkins, Thomas, Brown and Nyles of Battery G, Third artillery; McCann, Eighteenth infantry; Russel and Whitehead, Fourteenth infantry, and Ulbricht of the Montana volunteers. Ulbricht returned on account of disability, while all the other men come back because of the expiration of their terms of service.

Among the passengers were Fillipo Agoncillo and Jose Lopez, who are going to Washington as representatives of Aguinaldo. Agoncillo did not come direct from Manila, but started from Hong Kong, where he has been for some time. He says that he is not familiar with the conditions existing at Manila except what he has been told by Aguinaldo. He declines to make public what Aguinaldo wants or expects, but states that the insurgents generally look for ultimate independence. After a short stay at Washington the two men will proceed to Paris to attend the meeting of the peace commission.

Other passengers on the ship were Brigadier General Greene and staff, Adjutant General Babcock, Captain Rethers, assistant surgeon First California volunteers, and Murat Halstead. General Green says that he was not recalled for any particular reason that he knows of. He received his orders to return to San Francisco the same day that General Merritt received orders to proceed to Paris by way of Suez. With reference to the report that he was recalled owing to his action in conducting an illegal court martial at sea, General Greene says that Major General E. S. Otis gave him the cases to try and showed him a paragraph in the articles of war giving him the authority to try them. The cases were tried according to General Otis' orders and the findings of the court were later reversed by the Washington authorities.

General Greene says there is no truth in the story that he had trouble with General Merritt. On the contrary he says they are the best of friends.

Speaking of the situation at Manila General Greene expressed the opinion that there would be no trouble with Aguinaldo, but he declined to go into details. The health conditions at Manilla are improving, but it is extremely difficult to prevent disease from spreading among the American soldiers as the Spaniards but recently occupied the buildings and left the germs of disease behind them.

A passenger on the China disclosed some further information regarding the reported agreement between Wildman and the insurgents.

He said: "Wildman promised General Aguinaldo that the American forces would combine with the insurgents for the purpose of driving the Spaniards out of the Philippines. It was a joint war, and I think that the insurgents understood that the Americans were there to aid them to gain their independence and cast off the yoke of Spain."

Agoncillo lived in the same residence with Consul Wildman for almost two years.

It is very clear that there is some complication in the matter of consul Wildman's promises, which were probably misunderstood by the insurgent leaders. It is also obvious that the native commissioners are bent on a mission to argue independence for the group.

Speaking of the conduct of the soldiers during the battles, General Greene said that the volunteers fought and acted like regulars and that he was proud of them. After the first onslaught the men were as cool as could be and prepared for anything. The fire of the Americans was particularly deadly at all times. General Greene left for Washington tonight.

Robert W. Galt, chief engineer of the Charleston, was invalided home on account of sickness, and will report at Mare Island navy yard.

Captain Assistant Surgeon Rethers of the First California regiment returned on a thirty days leave of absence pending his resignation.

The transport Senator left for San Francisco four days before the China sailed for Manila, but the latter did not sight her at sea.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE

Made by the Southern Pacific—Dining Cars Put On.

Taking effect about September 26th, the Southern Pacific Company propose to improve passenger service in and out of Fresno.

From San Francisco it is proposed to have train No. 17 leave about 5 p. m., coming down on the West Side of the San Joaquin via Mendota and Collis, arriving at Fresno about as at present. It is also proposed to put on a new train for Fresno leaving San Francisco about 5.30 p. m., coming down on the main line via Lathrop and Merced, reaching here before midnight.

Northbound, the 5.30 a. m. train, No. 40 will continue as at present; No. 20, leaving here at 11.10 a. m. and arriving at San Francisco at 6.45 p. m., will run via Mendota and Newman. At 11.30 a. m. a mixed passenger and freight train will run on the main line via Merced and Lathrop. No. 19 will continue to run from San Francisco down the main line via Merced and Lathrop as at present. No. 18, which now leaves Fresno at 11.50, will probably leave here at 12.30 a. m., reaching San Francisco at 8.45 a. m., instead of 7.15 as at present.

For the better accommodation of passengers it is proposed to run a dining car on trains No. 17 and 18. This will enable Fresno people to have dinner on the train leaving San Francisco at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and have breakfast on the train leaving here at midnight.

A Millionaire's Sudden Death.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 22.—William T. Rile, the Patterson N. J. millionaire silk manufacturer, died here suddenly yesterday of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was 40 years of age.

WHEAT OPTIONS.

The Market Firmer Than in Months Past.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—All the weakness which marked the close of yesterday's wheat market had disappeared at the opening today and was replaced by strength exceeding that shown for several weeks. Nearly all the features, including the market were distinctly in favor of the buying side.

Liverpool was strong and higher at the opening, and continued to advance during the day. Paris was also higher, showing an advance of 25 centimes. Duluth and other outside markets reported materially higher prices for the cash article. Northwestern receipts were as reported, 281 cars against 444 last week and 1,134 a year ago. The figures were afterwards corrected to 931 cars, but the correction had apparently no effect on prices. Opening trades for December ranged from 63⅝c to 64c, compared with yesterday's closing pri compared with yesterday's closing price of 63¼c.

This was about at call price and selling against those privileges caused the market to hesitate for a short time, a few sales being made at 63⅞ @ ¾c That was the low point of the day. The demand of the shorts, which was light at the opening, grew heavier as the session progressed, and, as no great amount of wheat came out, a steady upward movement took place which did not stop until 64½c had been bid. At those figures, holders let go more freely and the advance was checked. Some selling was caused by the reports of rains in the winter belt which were badly needed and receipts yesterday and tody of 220,000 bushels brought here for mixing purposes were also a slight incentive to sell but not enough to affect prices much.

Late in the day, the market which some time previous had been rather quiet, became active again on reports from New York that 80 boat loads had been worked for export. Private London cables reported poor Russian crop prospects. December closed ⅝c and September ⅛c higher.

Corn was steady with a somewhat better trade. The close was ⅛c higher.

There was a large trade in oats and prices again advanced sharply. Commission houses who have recently been large sellers, bought heavily and the elevator people and shorts were all free buyers. The cash demand was excellent.

Provisions were affected by the firmness of grain and acted as a check on short selling and though the demand was light, offerings were more so. December pork closed 2½c higher; December lard a shade higher and January ribs 2½c higher.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Consular Certificates Will No Longer be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The secretary of the treasury today made an important ruling in which he holds that Chinese consuls in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country. In an order issued to officers of customs, attention is called to an opinion of the acting attorney general, in which it is held that there is no authority in existing laws under which consular officers of China in foreign countries may issue to Chinese subjects of exempt classes, the certificates prescribed by section 6, of the act approved July 5, 1894, relating to the exclusion of the Chinese.

Custom officers are instructed as follows:

"The practice which heretofore obtained of accepting such consular certificates will be discontinued and Chinese subjects of the permitted classes coming into the United States from China must produce certificates from the government of China and those coming from other foreign countries in which they are residents, must produce under the treaty of 1894, the certificates of the government of such countries and not the certificates of consular, customs or other subordinate officers of China. All rulings heretofore made in conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked."

The effect of this ruling will be to prohibit the entry into this country of the privileged classes except upon presentation of certificates issued by the imperial Chinese government. In view of the fact that the government has never issued certificates of this character, it is believed that comparatively few Chinese, even of the exempt class will apply hereafter for admission.

SAILED AWAY.

Another Spanish Detachment Leaves Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 22.—The Spanish transport San Francisco sailed for Spain today. There was a repetition of yesterday's scene when the Asturias battalion of Spanish troops marched to the wharf for embarkation. Captain General Macias and his staff reviewed the departing soldiers, who bade farewell to their sweethearts and wives.

Some of the soldiers wept profusely and there was quite a pathetic aspect to the affair. As the ship swung away from the pier, the soldiers on board of her raised a faint cheer and the women proceeded to the seawall where they stood for hours waving their handkerchiefs until the San Francisco was only a speck on the horison.

The Spaniards, at the meetings of the military commission, are raising many questions regarding the civil administration of the islands and the disposition of public property, but the American commissioners refuse to discuss them as being beyond their jurisdiction. Our commissioners are disposed to allow the Spaniards to carry off a lot of useless old material rather than to make a fight to retain it.

The United States steamer Supply is here, bound for Santiago.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Foster M. Voorhees Nominated for Governor.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—The Republican state convention met here today and nominated Foster M. Voorhees as its candidate for Governor.

Mr. Voorhees is at present a senator from Union county and in his capacity as president of the senate has been acting as Governor since Governor John G. Griggs was chosen Attorney General.

There was only one session of the convention, lasting about two hours and the gathering was the most harmonious affair of the sort ever gotten together in New Jersey. Attorney General Griggs presided and his speech, mainly devoted to national affairs, was the feature of the convention.

Mr. Voorhees was nominated by acclamation and as the Governor is the only state officer elected by the people the work of the convention was soon performed.

The platform is devoted mainly to state issues. A paragraph expressing faith in the ability of the Republican national administraton to deal with incompetency n the army was, on motion of State Chairman Murphy, stricken out.

Mr. Murphy, who had presented his resignation some days ago, was prevailed upon to reconsider his withdrawal and continue at the head of the state committee.

THREE KINGS IN ONE HAND

Trouble Brewing in Samoa.

Germany Bent on Asserting Herself.

The Death of Malietoa Revives All the Troubles With Mataafa and Tamasese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamship Alameda from Sydney, Auckland, Apia and Honolulu, brought further particulars concerning the death of King Malietoa. The King's death was due to typhoid fever. He died on Monday, August 22d, and was buried on the 24th, a large number of natives and whites attending the funeral. Revs. J. E. Newell and J. Marnott, assisted by native pastors, conducted the ceremonies.

The aged monarch of Samoa was convinced that his time had come, and he accordingly resigned himself to his end with the characteristic apathy of the Polynesian races. In appearance Malietoa was a fine looking, stalwart man, with a grey, grizzled mustache.

According to a report current it was believed at Samoa that if H. M. S. Ringdove had not been at Apia the Germans would have hoisted the German flag there on Malietoa's death and have proclaimed the annexation of Samoa.

Malietoa leaves a daughter, an attractive girl named Faimoa, who is 17 or 18 years of age, and who was educated at the London missionary society's school at Papauta, which is near Apia. He also leaves a brother, an elderly chief, who lives at Apia.

Speaking of Samoan affairs today Purser Smith of the steamer Alameda said: "There is trouble expected there and the Germans are bringing back to the islands King Mataafa in a man-of-war. The English have a gunboat there—the Ringdove. The British, American and German consuls, the chief justice and the president of the municipal council of Apia have formed themselves into a board of control pending the election of a successor to King Malietoa, who died August 22d.

"Mataafa was deported by the powers some years ago to the Union (Tokelau) islands, to the northwest of Samoa, owing to his presence in Samoa being a disturbing political element. He was induced to surrender himself to the powers, on the understanding that it was for the good of his people that he should go away. The exiled chief was conveyed to the Union group in a German man-of-war, together with several of his relatives and friends. A recent cablegram from Europe announced the likelihood of Mataafa being returned to Samoa, and this will no doubt be done, as the consequence of Malietoa Laupepa's death. Mataafa and Laupepa were related to each other. Mataafa is popular in Samoa, and no doubt a large section of the people would be in favor of his appointment as king.

"There are several opposing sections amongst the Samoan natives, one of the largest being headed by Tamasese, and it is said that each party has a nominee for the kingship. In view of these conflicting opinions it will be seen that the position of affairs in Samoa may again become very serious and that a civil war may as likely as not result between the rival parties.

"During the war of 1888-89 the German authorities nominated the chief Tamasese as king, but the only authority he exercised was that backed by the German guns. Tamasese is still in Samoa, living at L'Ana, amongst the disaffected sections, of which he is the head."

REA AND JARMAN.

More Revelations of San Jose Municipal Politics.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 22.—In the Jarman-Rea suit for slander, S. G. Thompson, an attorney, testified today that Rea said to him that Jarman was crooked and robbed the city while in the council.

C. H. Landers, a printer in the employ of Jarman, testified that he heard a warm dispute between Rea and Jarman. Jarman asked Rea why he was slandering him behind his back.

Rea replied that he never said anything to a man's back which he would not say to his face. Rea then charged that $900 had been paid on the purchase of the steam roller and said to Jarman, "You got $400 or $450 of it." Jarman denounced this as an infamous lie.

Died Like a True Soldier.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—Captain Charles A. Worden, of Company E, Seventh United States infantry, who died yesterday from the effects of malarial fever contracted in the campaign before Santiago, was buried toady at Fairmount cemetery with military honors. Friends of the late Captain Worden believe that he would have recovered had he received proper care during his ten days' detention in quarantine at Tampa, after his arrival from Santiago, but they indignantly deny the published report that he made a dying statement to the effect that the government had allowed him to starve to death. They say that he uttered no word of complaint and died as he fought at El Caney like a true soldier.

Manila Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the treasury department has modified in an important particular the customs regulations now in force in the Philippines. Hitherto an export tax has been levied on all goods shipped from the island to foreign ports, and since the United States took possession of Manila, a customs duty has been charged upon all goods shipped to Manila from a port in the Philippines not in possession of the United States. Hence merchandise shipped from an interior port through Manila to a foreign country pays both a customs duty and an export tax. Under the new regulations, the customs duty in such cases will be refunded.

Camp Wyckoff.

CAMP WYCKOFF, Sept. 22.—Three deaths from typhoid fever were reported today. There were 342 patients in the general hospital this morning. About half of these will be removed to New York hospitals tomorrow and those remaining will be placed in the permanent ward. The men of Company M, Tenth cavalry, who arrived from Cuba on the City of Mexico yesterday, were landed today. The eighteen sick were sent to the general hospected at this place from Santiago.

Gage Opens the Campaign.

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 22.—Armory hall was crowded to hear Henry T. Gage, nominee for governor when he opened the Republican campaign in Santa Barbara tonight. With Mr Gage were R. J. Waters, candidate for congress from the Sixth district; N. Blackstock, candidate for railroad commissioner; Frank P. Davis and Will. A. Harris. The two latter were the principal speakers, Gage making but a short address.

Necessary and Justifiable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Lieutenant Colonel Dudley of the judge advocate general's department, has returned to Washington and is now engaged in the preparation of his report upon the conditions under which the Spanish prisoners on the Harvard were killed. It is believed that Colonel Dudley has already collected sufficient testimony to make clear the fact that the firing upon the Spaniards was a necessary and justifiable action.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Stop that cough! Take warning. It may lead to consumption. A 25c bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for constipation, it's the best, and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy; sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, cor. Mariposa and K streets.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE postoffice at Fresno, Cal., on September 21, 1898. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised," and give the date of this advertisement. If not called for in fourteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Burns, Mrs Florence	Haggett, Mrs A C
Burns, Mrs F	Hanson, Miss Martha
Bloyd, Mrs Rose	Hathaway, Miss Ella
Beasy, Mrs Jennie	Hartley, Mrs Jerome
Barkley, Mrs N E	Larson, Mrs Emma
Clark, Mrs F	Mankins, Miss Ida (2)
Benton, Mrs Almora	Murray, Miss Cora
Curtis, Mrs Rose	Noonan, Mrs J E
Daley, Mrs Amber	Portman, Mrs S F
De Mariena, Mrs Poala	Robb, Mrs Emma
Deitrick, Mrs A	Robson, Mrs Elizabeth
De Witt, Mrs M B	Sanford, Mrs E D
Fuller, Mrs Jane	Scarch, Mrs Eugenia
Gohen, Miss Daisy	Spano, Mrs Lizzie
Good, Miss Ollie	Turner, Mrs Laura
Grey, Miss Hattie	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Aiken, Thos	Lambert, Mr J E
Bertoloni, Mr George	Lander, George
Brien, Mr William	Langford, F J
Brower, Mr N	Lee, Mr E W
Brown, Harry	Lerong, Mr Chris
Canyon, Mr Fred	Lowson, Mr D
Carlson, Mr John	Madson, Frank
Cook, Mr F G	Miles, Mr G A
Cook, Wm H	McLane, Mr Geo
Cress, J	Odell, Mr Bert
Davis, Mr Edward	Owens, Mr G W
Dennis, Mr Frederick	Patterson, W J
Driscoll, Mr W A	Pedier, Tom
Drydan, Mr Ezz	Phillips, Johnnie C
Edmondson, Mr D S	Pierson, S W
Favors, John Lewis	Prather, W R
Foster, Mr Warner	Robson, Mr M V
George, Jack	Sans, Monsieur John (2)
Good, Z B	Schmall, Geo
Gray, Mr O D	Schmundt, J
Hall, Mr Walter	Spaith, Mr & Mrs Adam
Hogle, Mr William	Truett, Mr J F
Hopkins, C S	Townsend, C F
Jamison, Mr Claus	Whitefield, C D
Keightley, George	White, Robert
Kelly, Mike	Wittwer, Mr Herman
King, Mr Robert	Ziegler, John
Lucy, Mr C E	Cashear of the Fresno Bank
Layton, Mr William	

FOREIGN LIST.

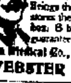
Bourbon, Mrs Gabina	Tanzola, Mr Frank (2)
Barre, Senora Lucinda de	Valenzuela, Jose
Castano, Antonio J	Kanasaki, Mr G (3)
Freitas, Antonio Roberto	Salgawa, Mr T
Freitas, Mr Anton	Hatashita, B
Giuseppe, Mr Jacopi	Kawa, Mr S
Hordigon, P	Nakaoka, Mr
Juan, La	Kusaka, Mr G
Locatelli, Sig Cesare	Nishiyama, Bro R
Leiva, Mr A G	Taniguchi, H
Mandle, Signor Gligorio	Tamura, Mr B
Romaim, Monsieurs Manane	Yyeda, K
Rossi, Mr G	Ishimaha, Mr S
Sander, Carrie	Geere, H K
Tanzola, Mr F G	Gundyer, V D

PACKAGES.

Savinovic, Mr Vice	Clarke, Miss Nellie

JOHN W. SHORT, Postmaster.

NERVITA Restores VITALITY LOST VIGOR, AND MANHOOD



Cures Impotency Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. A nerve-tonic and blood-builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson sts., Chicago.

WEBSTER BROS., Fresno, Cal.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Visalia, California, September 20, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HENRY B. Haas has filed notice of intention to make final proof before T. G. Hart, County Clerk, at his office in Fresno, California, on Tuesday, the first day of November, 1898, on timber culture application No. 2940, for the southwest quarter of section No 15, in township No. 15 south of range No. 14 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: George M. Kohler of Fresno, California; Charles O. Oakes of Fresno, California; Charles Fritz of Fresno, California; William Hart of Jameson, California.

w4t54 GEO. W. STEWART, Register.

ESTABLISHED

June,

1898.

FRESH

STOCK.

Up-to-date

Appointments.

FAIR

PRICES.

Cutter's Prescription Pharmacy } 1833 Mariposa St.

THE PEOPLE REST

Fourth Day of the Darby Trial.

Louis Peyre Concludes His Testimony.

Strong Case Against Defendant—His Crime is a Cold Blooded One.

The trial of Frank Darby for the murder of Louis Boldini was resumed before Judge Webb at 9.30 a. m. yesterday. The direct examination of Louis Peyre was resumed.

The witness testified that Darby and his partner were drunk, and Bertrand Senges and Boldini were full. They were there about twenty minutes. All five were standing at the back door. When Senges left he went around the house and toward the bridge, and witness tried to keep Darby and his partner there. The jug was sitting there filled with wine. Senges took nothing with him. Ten or fifteen minutes later Darby and his partner left, taking the gun and game bag with them, and went in the same direction that Senges took.

Boldini staid about fifteen minutes. He was hunting for worms for fish bait, but found none. He then started across the bridge. He had the jug in one hand and the shovel in the other; he was going to dig for worms where the ground was wet. They talked a moment. Boldini asked witness to come over to the camp. About five minutes after they separated he heard a gunshot; went out in front and saw the wagon in the corral. A little while after the old Mexican came to the back door. He asked where Bertrand Senges was. He said they had killed a man down in the middle of the road. He did not stay long. Witness was scared and closed the door. He then went toward the pump and got behind it and was looking out. Presently he saw Darby's partner come over the bridge and go behind a house and some trees there. Beebe then came up to where the witness was. He came up in about ten minutes. There was nothing on the back steps when he left the house. He did not go back, but went to Mendota and the Constable got back there first. The Mexican had no gun when he came and asked where Bertrand was.

Witness then started for Mendota and met Jim Lowery and Bertrand on a railroad tricycle, coming back. Bertrand gave Lowery his shotgun and went back to Mendota with witness, getting there about 6 o'clock. Found the officer, and Bertran told him what the trouble was. The three then went to Arnaudon's, who gave them a cart and horse and they went back to White's Bridge. It was about dusk. Met the Constable at the bridge. Boldini was not dead then; did not see Darby. The shovel lay alongside of Boldini, also the jug of wine. The old Mexican and the Mexican woman were standing there on the bridge. The Constable asked Bertranda to go over and help him hunt up the men who were in hiding there.

The cross-examination was conducted by Raleigh E. Rhodes, but no new material facts were elicited.

James Lowery was then sworn. He has charge of the railroad pumping station at White's Bridge. He went to Mendota on a velocipede in the afternoon and on his return he met Senges, who told me where he was going, and after having a conversation with him he came back with the witness. On the way back met Payre and after a conversation they both went to Mendota, leaving the gun with the witness. When he got back to the pumping station witness met Beebe and went down to the bridge and saw a man lying wounded in the shoulder. This was about 7 o'clock. Beebe and witness staid there two or three minutes and the two returned to the pump house. Beebe was then crossing the railroad bridge toward Mendota. As to sobriety he seemed to be all right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rhodes, the witness stated that he took Senges' gun back and put it in the pump house and next morning gave it back to Senges.

Ambrose Adams, Constable at Mendota, was then sworn. He related how Senges and Peyre called on him on June 22d, and told of the killing and of his going to White's Bridge. Saw Lena Castro alongside Boldini, who was lying on the bridge. Went to the hotel and hitched his horse and then went to the pumping station and saw Lowery. Went back across the river and found Beebe; talked with him a few minutes and sent him up to town. He then pointed out where he found Darby. He roused him up and left Darby and Beebe there with his son. Witness went back after his horse and cart and picked up Darby's gun in the rear of the hotel. Then got Darby and came back to the bridge and stopped to look at Boldini. Left him in charge of Senges and went to Mendota with Darby and Beebe. Kept Darby in Arnandon's hotel. He took two shells from Darby's coat pocket after he got back to town. The shells were produced and offered in evidence.

Mr. Short gave notice that the defense would ask that the jury be taken to the scene of the tragedy, and District Attorney Snow said he would co-operate in that matter. Judge Webb stated that the jury would not be taken there.

On cross-examination by Mr. Short Mr. Adams stated that he saw a jug and a shovel lying by the wounded man. He then described how he found Boldini. His shirt was open and his coat off. Witness spoke to him, but he did not answer; covered him with a blanket and ordered them to take care of him until he (witness) got back. When the train arrived he took Coroner Long over there, and went down to the corral. Ordered Senges to unload the wagon to take Boldini to town.

Among the things enumerated as taken out was a gun, which Senges said was his. This was between two and half past two in the morning, when according to Senges and Lowery, the gun was locked up by Lowery in the pumping station. He saw a fire about 2 o'clock out in the middle of the corral. There was a fence between the wagon and the end of the bridge. He did not take Darby back to the bridge. At this point the noon recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ambrose Adams, cross-examined, said that Darby did not have his gun with him at the time he was arrested.

Judge Webb then recalled the witness and asked if he was present that night at 2 o'clock when the wagon was unloaded, and he said that he was and that he saw the gun taken out of the wagon, but did not have it in his hand and could not tell whether it was a muzzle loader or not.

Dr. J. D. Davidson, county physician and surgeon, testified that he treated Louis Boldini for a gunshot wound in the shoulder, midway between shoulder and neck, breaking the clavicle, about the size of a dollar. It struck the cervical vertebrae and was deflected and he cut out the mass, pieces of bone, clothing, two gun wads and between thirty and forty shot. Witness thought they were double B shot. He identified the contents extracted from the wound, which were offered in evidence. Dr. Davidson testified that the shot, bones, etc., were substantially in the same condition as when sealed up by him. He illustrated on Attorney Short the entrance and course of the wound—inward and a trifle downward, and also with a shotgun the course of the wound.

On redirect he stated that the cervical vertebrae deflected the charge slightly.

Coroner G. L. Long, the next witness, described his trip to White's Bridge on the night of the tragedy. He found two men lying there on the bridge, an old Mexican and Louis Boldini, who was wounded. Boldini was cold; wrapped him up. He wanted water, which was given him. Got him to Mendota with Senges' team and brought him to Fresno on the early morning freight. Constable Adams and Darby and Prosper Idiart came on the train with witness. Had Boldini in the baggage car, lying on a mattress. Idiart, Adams and Darby were in and out of the car. They came in and stood at Boldini's feet.

Dr. Long was then asked what was said then and there. He said he asked Boldini if he knew any of these men. Boldini pointed to Darby and said, "Yes, that man shot me yesterday." He asked Boldini if he was positive. Boldini said "Yes." He then asked him, "Are you sure?" He said, "Yes." The defendant did not say anything.

Mr. Short moved to strike out this evidence on the usual grounds. Motion denied.

On cross-examination by Mr. Short Dr. Long testified that he had the Mexican and Lena Castro in the corral unload their lumber wagon to haul Boldini to Mendota. There were some boxes and truck. Heard something said about a gun. It was under the bedding on the ground or in the wagon. His best recollection is that it was under a mattress or clothing on the ground.

When he first found Boldini the only thing he could say was "water." Afterwards he told witness three or four times that he would get well. He could use his eyes, but could not move the upper part of his body except his right hand. He did not ask him if Darby was the man who shot him. Was not taking any undue interest in the prosecution of the case.

Marius Joussaud of Mendota, sworn, stated that he worked for Joe Arnaudon for two years. Heard of the killing of Boldini. Was at Mendota hotel when the defendant was brought in about half past 8 with Willie Adams. He came in quick and sat in a corner of the bar room. Saw him next morning at 6 a.m. He went to the washroom and there found Mrs. Arnaudon. Darby, then in the washroom, cried and said "If I had had no hands yesterday it would be better for me." Then he went to breakfast.

On the 29th of May I sold him a pound of powder, a box of primers and two bits worth of double B shot and a bottle of oil to clean the gun. The books of entry were exhibited, showing the account; also shot of the same size. He went out on the porch and loaded the shells.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Short. The book of account was then offered in evidence. The item of shot was interlined, and witness stated that he was called to wait on some one else and the clerk finished the entry. He knew Bertrand Senges; had not talked with him about the case. Know Lena Castro; had not talked to her about the case. Did not see Darby pour shot down a little girl's back.

The people then rested their case and the court adjourned to 9 a.m. this morning, when Mr. Short will make the opening statement for the defense.

BRYAN'S VISIT.

Received by President McKinley.

The Colonel Wants His Sick Men Discharged From Military Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan is in town today and called at the war department. After leaving the war department Colonel Bryan and his party went to the White House. They were cordially received by President McKinley and remained in conference with him for more than one hour. They did not proffer a request for the mustering out of the regiment as a whole, but only for the discharge of such members as are disabled by disease.

They represented that about twenty per cent of the members of the regiment were ill and urged that these should be relieved and sent to their homes, where, they argued, in all probability most of them would speedily recover because of the difference in the climates of Nebraska and Florida. The President talked sympathetically with his callers concerning the condition of these men, but he made no positive promise as to the course he would pursue in the matter.

Mr. Bryan said as he left the White House that he would return to his regiment tonight. He was dressed in the full uniform of a colonel and beyond the fact that his complexion testified to his exposure to the southern sun, he looked very much as he did in the campaign days of 1896.

VERY LITTLE DUST.

Disgusted Miners Return From the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—The steamer Humboldt arrived here today, twelve days from St. Michael with 230 passengers from Dawson. The majority of them were "cheecharcos," glad to get back to civilization. There were only a few who had any gold dust.

David Beilberg had the largest sack. He told purser Taggis that he was bringing out $60,000 spending money.

Purser Taggis estimates the total amount of treasure brought down on the steamer at $100,000. The troops that were taken up from San Francisco on the Humboldt left St. Michael September 8th for Rampart City on the steamer Arnold. The steamer Lelanaw sailed from St. Michael for San Francisco September 10th with a small passenger list.

Murder and Suicide.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 22.—Charles Cushen Berry, colored, today shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide. The dead man and woman leave three sons and two daughters. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

NEWS LETTER FROM MANILA

The Situation Very Complicated.

Aguinaldo's Hypocritical Professions.

Belief That He Is Holding On in Order to be Bought Out.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

MANILA, P.I., August 30.—From an American point of view the situation here today is simply one of expectancy, the authorities awaiting instructions from Washington and their subordinates hoping for relief from their onerous duties and a speedy return to their homes.

The Spaniards, firm in the belief that Manila was surrendered after the peace negotiations had been commenced, swagger about the city with an air of confidence that it will soon be restored to them.

The Filipinos, with characteristic nonchalance, are making hay while the sun shines, relieving their American friends of their hard earned cash by every conceivable means, and wondering how much longer their good fortune will continue.

What the insurgents, under Aguinaldo, think of the situation no one seems to know, or care. They are on the outside and not seriously considered as a factor at this stage of the game, by either side, apparently. At the same time, as a measure of precaution, they are not allowed to carry arms into the city, although no other restriction is placed upon them.

While all the banks have been open for business for several days and most of the stores are open, there are still many prominent merchants who have not yet resumed operations, apparently hesitating until the future of the city and islands has been definitely determined.

The herculean task of restoring order from the chaos due to the shiftlessness of the Spaniards is slowly, but surely being accomplished by the American officers detailed to undertake it. The brunt of the city work is borne by Brigadier General MacArthur, whose duties as military commandant and provost marshal general of Manila are as multitudinous and far reaching as those of the ubiquitous Koko in the "Mikado." The appointment of Colonels J. S. Smith of the First California and S. Overshine, Twenty-third United States infantry, as his deputies provost marshal for the districts north and south of the Pasig river, relieves him very materially of outside work; but still leave him work enough for a dozen men in the city proper.

Brigadier General F. V. Greene, who has charge of all fiscal affairs of the local government, and Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Whittier, the new collector of customs, have had their hands full; but Brigadier General Anderson, who has been assigned to the district of Cavite, seems to have been shelved.

Despite the lack of any definite knowledge as to the future of the Philippines, business is decidedly brisk in Manila at present and there is every indication of the approach of a boom. The fact that everything has been practically tied up for the past three months necessarily occasions an immense amount of work, now that the embargo has been removed, but apart from this the advent of the American administration of affairs and the prospect of its being prolonged indefinitely have lent an impetus to trade, which nothing else could have given it.

One of the first official acts of the new administration was to clear the channel at the mouth of the river Pasig of the obstructions placed there by the Spaniards, thereby reopening the port of Manila for commerce. Immediately after this had been done the fleet of inter-island steamers which, by an arrangement with Admiral Dewey, had been anchored out in the harbor, and used as refuges by the various consulates, returned to their berths at the river quays, and after discharging their passengers, were ordered refitted for their former occupations pending the decision of the prize court as to their ultimate fate. This has caused an enormous amount of traffic along the water front, and both the custom house and captains of the port officer have been deluged with business for the past ten days.

In accordance with the requirements of international law no change has as yet been made in the customs regulations, hence the tariff in force before the war is still maintained, and the coffers of the treasury are being replenished very materially. It was naturally expected that under the new regime the import duties would be considerably reduced and many merchants laid their plans accordingly but in spite of exorbitant duties the demand so far exceeds the supply that the merchants are only too glad to get their goods through as fast as they arrive.

Several Americans have already announced their intention of embarking in business here.

The reopening of the cable to Hong Kong and resumption of traffic along the inter-island telegraph lines has placed the merchants once more in direct communication with their agents, but up to the present little news has been received, the small force employed in the local office having been inadequate to handle the volume of business.

It was, however, learned that Senor Don Diego de los Rios y Nicolau, the provincial governor of Iloilo, had issued a proclamation, declaring himself governor general of the islands, in accordance with instructions from his government, and that the seat of the Spanish government had been established at Iloilo.

The only impediment in the way of restoring absolute confidence is Aguinaldo, who has informed Governor General Merritt that in the event of the United States holding the Philippines permanently, or at least formally declaring a protectorate over it, his followers would lay down their arms, but until that time it would not be safe for him to do so. While all this is very plausible, it is the concensus of opinion among the English speaking merchants and residents here that the rebels, and especially Emilio Aguinaldo, are only holding out in order to be bought. The fact that one of Aguinaldo's lieutenants is authority for the statement that an agreement had been made with the American officials by the terms of which Aguinaldo was to be made governor of a province, and each of his officers to be given minor positions, provided his troops lay down their arms, would tend to show that this opinion has some basis, particularly when General Merritt, upon learning of this statement, said emphatically that "no agreement whatever had been made with Aguinaldo upon any subject."

The departure of Governor General Merritt and his staff for Paris today effectually disposes of further negotiations with the insurgent leader for the present, whatever inducements may have been held out to them secretly, for it is hardly to be supposed that so delicate a duty would be delegated by Merritt to a deputy.

It is significant that coincident with the departure of Major General Merritt for Paris the report should have been spread that three of Aguinaldo's trusted lieutenants have already left for Washington, with the avowed intention of reaching the American capital ahead of Brigadier General Greene, who is scheduled to leave today on board the China.

Certain it is that the insurrectors held secret meetings in various parts of the city yesterday, for the purpose of determining their future plan of campaign; and that the result of their deliberations was carefully withheld from publication.

The ecclesiastical party has apparently concluded to accept the inevitable with the best grace possible under the circumstances. At any rate neither the archbishop nor any of his satellites made the slightest attempt to interfere with the policy adopted by the new administration so far and, unless all sign fail, no such attempt will be made.

WE'RE ALL RIGHT

That's the Opinion of London Newspaper Men.

Frank R. Gray and Ian R. Newton Give Their Views on Fresno.

Ian R. Newton and Frank R. Gray, representatives of the London Telegraph, arrived in Fresno yesterday. They are making a trip around the world in the interest of the London paper and are colecting information in regard to the social and industrial conditions of the various countries which they visit. Their mission to Fresno is to collect data bearing upon the raisin industry.

The newspapermen have already visited Egypt and southern Africa, India, Persia, Ceylon, China, Japan and Australia. They have also spent considerable time in South America and the West Indies.

The visitors are well pleased with the San Joaquin valley and Fresno in particular. Mr. Newton gives his impression of the San Joaquin valley and Fresno in the following words:

"The impressions produced by a railroad journey from Stockton, with its self-important bustle, to Fresno across the fertile valley of San Joaquin in this the dying waste of departing summer is calculated to produce a feeling of dreariness and dissatisfaction, and it requires an imagination at once vivid and versatile to clothe the sun-baked wheat lands into the dainty green of springtide or the shimering glory of early summer.

"In truth the picture, panoramic in its immensity, bounded by the everlasting hills, is drawn with wonderful breadth, with nothing small or insignificant in its detail, no fore-shortening; thus making its very vastness, its beauty, its seeming monotony its chiefest charm. In clothing it is as varied as beautiful, the clear light of early morning dissipating the purpling haze, the golden wealth of high noon, the sombre half-tones of twilight gradually fading into the falling darkness of night.

"The lovliness of the plain always impresses me with an awe difficult to describe and emphasizes with strange force the rush and bustle of life.

"The California farmer if this wonderful valley is endowed with courage and never failing energy, proving to the world that once 'he has put his hand to the plough he looks not back.' Last year a short crop, this season an unprecedented small rainfall may have shaken his fortitude; be that as it may, still notwithstanding he is up and doing, loking forward to the future with hope and courage and casting behind the dark clouds of despair with undaunted stoicism. It is to such men as these that the wealth and future prosperity of the Golden State will be indebted. It is to such men as these that all honor is due; they are the very backbone of your great industrial life and I for one, albiet it may appear presumption in me, doff my hat, Sir Farmer, and wish you all success and complete prosperity in the coming years. And as a result of your labors may you receive all the blessings that God and man can give to you.

"The growth of California towns is always a source of wonderment to a traveler, and Fresno is a startling illustration. If report speaks true it has within the last twenty years increased fifteen fold in population and a thousand fold in its importance in the state—ay, and for that in the world. Do you know that you have acquired and must maintain an international reputation? London eats your raisins with a keen appreciation of their proper worth; Paris, fastidious to a degree, enjoys your claret so long as a French label proclaims it; Berlin pronounces your prunes equal to the best the market contains, and your canned fruits—are they not seen in every store in the world? At the Hamburg International Exposition I had the pleasure of witnessing the award gained by you for fruits of all descriptions against all comers.

"This has been accomplished in twenty years, and I propound the question, 'What of the next twenty?' It is in your lands to do with them what you will. Think over this! Your argosy freighted with doubts and fears has been launched on the flood tide of success and it requires but a firm hand at the tiller to guide it into the pleasant waters of prosperity and make safe anchorage.

"The few hours I have spent in your city have impressed me with surprise. Everything is worthy the enterprise of your nature—broad, well lighted streets handsomely appointed stores, large and commodious public buildings, hospitable hotels, in fact a model town, in which one and all seem working for the common weal. And a feature calling for special mention and which is such a delightful addition to Fresno is the beautiful homes with the refreshing greenery of their well kept lawns, the glorious beauty of many hued flowers and their shady trees."

Plucky Marines Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President today reviewed from the portico of the White House a detachment of 200 members of the marine corps which served at Guantanamo during the war. The marines had just arrived and they marched direct to the executive mansion, headed by the marine band.

WILL MOVE ON WASHINGTON

Bold Step of Philippine Insurgents.

Emissaries Arrive on the China.

The Representatives Will Argue for Complete Independence of the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The transport steamer China arrived from Manila this morning.

Among the passengers on the China were Privates Jenkins, Thomas, Brown and Nyles of Battery G, Third artillery; McCann, Eighteenth infantry; Russel and Whitehead, Fourteenth infantry, and Ulbricht of the Montana volunteers. Ulbricht returned on account of disability, while all the other men came back because of the expiration of their terms of service.

Among the passengers were Fillipo Agoncillo and Jose Lopez, who are going to Washington as representatives of Aguinaldo. Agoncillo did not come direct from Manila, but started from Hong Kong, where he has been for some time. He says that he is not familiar with the conditions existing at Manila except what he has been told by Aguinaldo. He declines to make public what Aguinaldo wants or expects, but states that the insurgents generally look for ultimate independence. After a short stay at Washington the two men will proceed to Paris to attend the meeting of the peace commission.

Other passengers on the ship were Brigadier General Greene and staff, Adjutant General Babcock, Captain Rethers, assistant surgeon First California volunteers, and Murat Halstead. General Green says that he was not recalled for any particular reason that he knows of. He received his orders to return to San Francisco the same day that General Merritt received orders to proceed to Paris by way of Suez. With reference to the report that he was recalled owing to his action in conducting an illegal court martial at sea, General Greene says that Major General E. S. Otis gave him the cases to try and showed him a paragraph in the articles of war giving him the authority to try them. The cases were tried according to General Otis' orders and the findings of the court were later reversed by the Washington authorities.

General Greene says there is no truth in the story that he had trouble with General Merritt. On the contrary he says they are the best of friends.

Speaking of the situation at Manila General Greene expressed the opinion that there would be no trouble with Aguinaldo, but he declined to go into details. The health conditions at Manila are improving, but it is extremely difficult to prevent disease from spreading among the American soldiers as the Spaniards but recently occupied the buildings and left the germs of disease behind them.

A passenger on the China disclosed some further information regarding the reported agreement between Wildman and the insurgents.

He said: "Wildman promised General Aguinaldo that the American forces would combine with the insurgents for the purpose of driving the Spaniards out of the Philippines. It was a joint war, and I think that the insurgents understood that the Americans were there to aid them to gain their independence and cast off the yoke of Spain."

Agoncillo lived in the same residence with Consul Wildman for almost two years.

It is very clear that there is some complication in the matter of consul Wildman's promises, which were probably misunderstood by the insurgent leaders. It is also obvious that the native commissioners are bent on a mission to argue independence for the group.

Speaking of the conduct of the soldiers during the battles, General Greene said that the volunteers fought and acted like regulars and that he was proud of them. After the first onslaught the men were as cool as could be and prepared for anything. The fire of the Americans was particularly deadly at all times. General Greene left for Washington tonight.

Robert W. Galt, chief engineer of the Charleston, was invalided home on account of sickness, and will report at Mare Island navy yard.

Captain Assistant Surgeon Rethers of the First California regiment returned on a thirty days leave of absence pending his resignation.

The transport Senator left for San Francisco four days before the China sailed for Manila, but the latter did not sight her at sea.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE

Made by the Southern Pacific—Dining Cars Put On.

Taking effect about September 25th, the Southern Pacific Company propose to improve passenger service in and out of Fresno.

From San Francisco it is proposed to have train No. 17 leave about 5 p. m., coming down on the West Side of the San Joaquin via Mendota and Collis, arriving at Fresno about as at present. It is also proposed to put on a new train for Fresno leaving San Francisco about 5.30 p. m., coming down on the main line via Lathrop and Merced, reaching here before midnight.

Northbound, the 5.30 a. m. train, No. 40 will continue as at present; No. 20, leaving here at 11.10 a. m. and arriving at San Francisco at 6.45 p. m., will run via Mendota and Newman. At 11.30 a. m. a mixed passenger and freight train will run on the main line via Merced and Lathrop. No. 19 will continue to run from San Francisco down the main line via Merced and Lathrop as at present. No. 18, which now leaves Fresno at 11.50, will probably leave here at 12.30 a. m., reaching San Francisco at 8.45 a. m., instead of 7.15 as at present.

For the better accommodation of passengers it is proposed to run a dining car on trains No. 17 and 18. This will enable Fresno people to have dinner on the train leaving San Francisco at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and have breakfast on the train leaving here at midnight.

A Millionaire's Sudden Death.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 22.—William T. Rile, the Patterson N. J. millionaire silk manufacturer, died here suddenly yesterday of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was 40 years of age.

WHEAT OPTIONS.

The Market Firmer Than in Months Past.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—All the weakness which marked the close of yesterday's wheat market had disappeared at the opening today and was replaced by strength exceeding that shown for several weeks. Nearly all the features, including the market were distinctly in favor of the buying side.

Liverpool was strong and higher at the opening, and continued to advance during the day. Paris was also higher, showing an advance of 25 centimes. Duluth and other outside markets reported materially higher prices for the cash article. Northwestern receipts were as reported, 381 cars against 444 last week and 1,134 a year ago. The figures were afterwards corrected to 931 cars, but the correction had apparently no effect on prices. Opening trades for December ranged from 63⅝c to 64c, compared with yesterday's closing pri compared with yesterday's closing price of 63¼c.

This was about at call price and selling against those privileges caused the market to hesitate for a short time, a few sales being made at 63⅝ @ ¾c. That was the low point of the day. The demand of the shorts, which was light at the opening, grew heavier as the session progressed, and, as no great amount of wheat came out, a steady upward movement took place which did not stop until 64¼c had been bid. At those figures, holders let go more freely and the advance was checked. Some selling was caused by the reports of rains in the winter belt which were badly needed and receipts yesterday and tody of 220,000 bushels brought here for mixing purposes were also a slight incentive to sell but not enough to affect prices much.

Late in the day, the market which some time previous had been rather quiet, became active again on reports from New York that 50 boat loads had been worked for export. Private London cables reported poor Russian crop prospects. December closed ⅛c and September ⅛c higher.

Corn was steady with a somewhat better trade. The close was ⅛c higher.

There was a large trade in oats and prices again advanced sharply. Commission houses who have recently been large sellers, bought heavily and the elevator people and shorts were all free buyers. The cash demand was excellent.

Provisions were affected by the firmness of grain and acted as a check on short selling and though the demand was light, offerings were more so. December pork closed 2½c higher; December lard a shade higher and January ribs 2½c higher.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Consular Certificates Will No Longer be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The secretary of the treasury today made an important ruling in which he holds that Chinese consuls in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country. In an order issued to officers of customs, attention is called to an opinion of the acting attorney general, in which it is held that there is no authority in existing laws under which consular officers of China in foreign countries may issue to Chinese subjects of exempt classes, the certificates prescribed by section 6, of the act approved July 5, 1894, relating to the exclusion of the Chinese.

Custom officers are instructed as follows:

"The practice which heretofore obtained of accepting such consular certificates will be discontinued and Chinese subjects of the permitted classes coming into the United States from China must produce certificates from the government of China and those coming from other foreign countries in which they are residents, must produce under the treaty of 1894, the certificates of the government of such countries and not the certificates of consular, customs or other subordinate officers of China. All rulings heretofore made in conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked."

The effect of this ruling will be to prohibit the entry into this country of the privileged classes except upon presentation of certificates issued by the imperial Chinese government. In view of the fact that the government has never issued certificates of this character, it is believed that comparatively few Chinese, even of the exempt class will apply hereafter for admission.

SAILED AWAY.

Another Spanish Detachment Leaves Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 22.—The Spanish transport San Francisco sailed for Spain today. There was a repetition of yesterday's scene when the Asturias battalion of Spanish troops marched to the wharf for embarkation. Captain General Macias and his staff reviewed the departing soldiers, who bade farewell to their sweethearts and wives.

Some of the soldiers wept profusely and there was quite a pathetic aspect to the affair. As the ship swung away from the pier, the soldiers on board of her raised a faint cheer and the women proceeded to the seawall where they stood for hours waving their handkerchiefs until the San Francisco was only a speck on the horizon.

The Spaniards, at the meetings of the military commission, are raising many questions regarding the civil administration of the islands and the disposition of public property, but the American commissioners refuse to discuss them as being beyond their jurisdiction. Our commissioners are disposed to allow the Spaniards to carry off a lot of useless old material rather than to make a fight to retain it.

The United States steamer Supply is here, bound for Santiago.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Foster M. Voorhees Nominated for Governor.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—The Republican state convention met here today and nominated Foster M. Voorhees as its candidate for Governor.

Mr. Voorhees is at present a senator from Union county and in his capacity as president of the senate has been acting as Governor since Governor John G. Griggs was chosen Attorney General.

There was only one session of the convention, lasting about two hours and the gathering was the most harmonious affair of the sort ever gotten together in New Jersey. Attorney General Griggs presided and his speech, mainly devoted to national affairs, was the feature of the convention.

Mr. Voorhees was nominated by acclamation and as the Governor is the only state officer elected by the people the work of the convention was soon performed.

The platform is devoted mainly to state issues. A paragraph expressing faith in the ability of the Republican national administraton to deal with incompetency n the army was, on motion of State Chairman Murphy, stricken out.

Mr. Murphy, who had presented his resignation some days ago, was prevailed upon to reconsider his withdrawal and continue at the head of the state committee.

THREE KINGS IN ONE HAND

Trouble Brewing in Samoa.

Germany Bent on Asserting Herself.

The Death of Malietoa Revives All the Troubles With Mataafa and Tamasese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamship Alameda from Sydney, Auckland, Apia and Honolulu, brought further particulars concerning the death of King Malietoa. The King's death was due to typhoid fever. He died on Monday, August 22d, and was buried on the 24th, a large number of natives and whites attending the funeral. Revs. J. E. Newell and J. Marnott, assisted by native pastors, conducted the ceremonies.

The aged monarch of Samoa was convinced that his time had come, and he accordingly resigned himself to his end with the characteristic apathy of the Polynesian races. In appearance Malietoa was a fine looking, stalwart man, with a grey, grizzled mustache.

According to a report current it was believed at Samoa that if H. M. S. Ringdove had not been at Apia the Germans would have hoisted the German flag there on Malietoa's death and have proclaimed the annexation of Samoa.

Malietoa leaves a daughter, an attractive girl nomed Faimoa, who is 17 or 18 years of age, and who was educated at the London missionary society's school at Papauta, which is near Apia. He also leaves a brother, an elderly chief, who lives at Apia.

Speaking of Samoan affairs today Purser Smith of the steamer Alameda said: "There is trouble expected there and the Germans are bringing back to the islands King Mataafa in a man-of-war. The English have a gunboat there—the Ringdove. The British, American and German consuls, the chief justice and the president of the municipal council of Apia have formed themselves into a board of control pending the election of a successor to King Malietoa, who died August 22d.

"Mataafa was deported by the powers some years ago to the Union (Tokelau) islands, to the northwest of Samoa, owing to his presence in Samoa being a disturbing political element. He was induced to surrender himself to the powers, on the understanding that it was for the good of his people that he shoul go away. The exiled chief was conveyed to the Union group in a German man-of-war, together with several of his relatives and friends. A recent cablegram from Europe announced the likelihood of Mataafa being returned to Samoa, and this will no doubt be done, as the consequence of Malietoa Laupepa's death. Mataafa and Laupepa were related to each other. Mataafa is popular in Samoa, and no doubt a large section of the people would be in favor of his appointment as king.

"There are several opposing sections amongst the Samoan natives, one of the largest being headed by Tamasese, and it is said that each party has a nominee for the kingship. In view of these conflicting opinions it will be seen that the position of affairs in Samoa may again become very serious and that a civil war may as likely as not result between the rival parties.

"During the war of 1888-89 the German authorities nominated the chief Tamasese as king, but the only authority he exercised was that backed by the German guns. Tamasese is still in Samoa, living at L'Ana, amongst the disaffected sections, of which he is the head."

REA AND JARMAN.

More Revelations of San Jose Municipal Politics.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 22.—In the Jarman-Rea suit for slander, S. G. Thompson, an attorney, testified today that Rea said to him that Jarman was crooked and robbed the city while in the council.

G. H. Landers, a printer in the employ of Jarman, testified that he heard a warm dispute between Rea and Jarman. Jarman asked Rea why he was slandering him behind his back.

Rea replied that he never said anything to a man's back which he would not say to his face. Rea then charged that $900 had been paid on the purchase of the steam roller and said to Jarman, "You got $400 or $450 of it." Jarman denounced this as an infamous lie.

Died Like a True Soldier.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—Captain Charles A. Worden, of Company E. Seventh United States infantry, who died yesterday from the effects of malarial fever contracted in the campaign before Santiago, was buried toady at Fairmount cemetery with military honors. Friends of the late Captain Worden believe that he would have recovered had he received proper care during his ten days' detention in quarantine at Tampa, after his arrival from Santiago, but they indignantly deny the published report that he made a dying statement to the effect that the government had allowed him to starve to death. They say that he uttered no word of complaint and died as he fought at El Caney like a true soldier.

Manila Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the treasury department has modified in an important particular the customs regulations now in force in the Philippines. Hitherto an export tax has been levied on all goods shipped from the island to foreign ports, and since the United States took possession of Manila, a customs duty has been charged upon all goods shipped to Manila from a port in the Philippines not in possession of the United States. Hence merchandise shipped from an interior port through Manila to a foreign country pays both a customs duty and an export tax. Under the new regulations, the customs duty in such cases will be refunded.

Camp Wyckoff.

CAMP WYCKOFF, Sept. 22.—Three deaths from typhoid fever were reported today. There were 342 patients in the general hospital this morning. About half of these will be removed to New York hospitals tomorrow and those remaining will be placed in the permanent ward. The men of Company M, Tenth cavalry, who arrived from Cuba on the City of Mexico yesterday, were landed today. The eighteen sick were sent to the general hospected at this place from Santiago.

Gage Opens the Campaign.

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 22.—Armory hall was crowded to hear Henry T. Gage, nominee for governor when he opened the Republican campaign in Santa Barbara tonight. With Mr Gage were R. J. Waters, candidate for congress from the Sixth district; N. Blackstock, candidate for railroad commissioner; Frank F. Davis and Will. A. Harris. The two latter were the principal speakers, Gage making but a short address.

Necessary and Justifiable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Lieutenant Colonel Dudley of the judge advocate general's department, has returned to Washington and is now engaged in the preparation of his report upon the conditions under which the Spanish prisoners on the Harvard were killed. It is believed that Colonel Dudley has already collected sufficient testimony to make clear the fact that the firing upon the Spaniards was a necessary and justifiable action.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Stop that cough! Take warning. It may lead to consumption. A 25c bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for constipation, it's the best, and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy; sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, cor. Mariposa and K streets.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE postoffice at Fresno, Cal., on September 21, 1898. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised," and give the date of this advertisement. If not called for in fourteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Burns, Mrs Florence	Baggett, Mrs A C
Burns, Mrs F	Hanson, Miss Martha
Bloyd, Mrs Rose	Hathaway, Miss Ella
Beasy, Mrs Jennie	Hartley, Mrs Jerome
Barkley, Mrs N E	Larson, Mrs Emma
Clark, Mrs F	Mankins, Miss Ida (2)
Benton, Mrs Alnora	Murray, Miss Cora
Curlis, Mrs Rose	Noonan, Mrs J K
Daley, Mrs Amber	Portman, Mrs S F
De Martens, Mrs Posla	Robb, Mrs Emma
Deitrick, Mrs A	Robson, Mrs Elizabeth
De Witt, Mrs M E	Sanford, Mrs E D
Fuller, Mrs Jane	Search, Mrs Eugenia
Gohen, Miss Daisy	Spauo, Mrs Lizzie
Good, Miss Ollie	Turner, Mrs Laura
Grey, Miss Hattie	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Aiken, Thos	Lambert, Mr J K
Bertoloni, Mr George	Lander, George
Brien, Mr William	Langford, F J
Brower, Mr N	Lee, Mr E W
Brown, Harry	Lerong, Mr Chris
Canyon, Mr Fred	Lowson, Mr D
Carlson, Mr John	Madson, Frank
Cook, Mr F C	Miles, Mr G A
Cook, Wm H	McLane, Mr Geo
Crese, J	Odell, Mr Bert
Davis, Mr Edward	Owens, Mr G W
Dennis, Mr Frederick	Patterson, W J
Driscoll, Mr W A	Pedler, Tom
Dryden, Mr Rex	Phillips, Johnnie C
Edmondson, Mr D S	Pierson, S W
Favors, John Lewis	Prather, W R
Foster, Mr Warner	Robson, Mr M Y
George, Jack	Saus, Monsieur John (2)
Good, Z B	Schmall, Geo
Gray, Mr O D	Schmundl, J
Hall, Mr Walter	Spaith, Mr & Mrs Adam
Hogle, Mr William	Truett, Mr J F
Hopkins, C S	Townsend, C F
Janhson, Mr Clans	Whitefield, C D
Keighley, George	White, Robert
Kelly, Mike	Wittwer, Mr Herman
King, Mr Robert	Ziegler, John
Lacy, Mr C B	Cashier of the Fresno Bank
Layton, Mr William	

FOREIGN LIST.

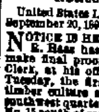
Bourbon, Mrs Gabina	Tanzola, Mr Frank (2)
Barte, Senora Lucina de	Valenzuela, Jose
Gaetano, Antonio J	Kanagaki, Mr G (3)
Freitas, Antonio Roberto	Saigawa, Mr T
Freitas, Mr Anton	Hatashita, R
Giuseppe, Mr Jacopi	Kawa, Mr S
Hortigon, P	Nakaoka, Mr
Juan, Ja	Kusaka, Mr G
Locatelli, Sig Cesare	Nishiyama, Bro R
Leiva, Mr A G	Taniguchi, H
Mandic, Signor Gligorio	Tamura, Mr H
Romalm, Monsieure Menauo	Yyeda, K
Rossi, Mr C	Ishizaka, Mr S
Sandes, Catrie	Geeye, H K
Tanzola, Mr F G	Cundyer, Y D

PACKAGES.

Savinovic, Mr Vice	Clarke, Miss Nellie

JOHN W. SHORT, Postmaster.

NERVITA Restores VITALITY LOST VIGOR, AND MANHOOD



Cures Impotency Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. A nerve-tonic and blood-builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson sts., Chicago.

WEBSTER BROS., Fresno, Cal.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Visalia, California, September 20, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HENRY E. Baas has filed notice of intention to make final proof before T. G. Hart, County Clerk, at his office in Fresno, California, on Tuesday, the first day of November, 1898, on timber culture application No. 2940, for the southwest quarter of section No. 15, in township No. 15 south of range No. 14 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: George M. Kohler of Fresno, California; Charles O. Oakes of Fresno, California; Charles Fritz of Fresno, California; William Hart of Jameson, California.

w6278 GEO. W. STEWART, Register.

ESTABLISHED

June, 1898.

FRESH STOCK.

Up-to-date Appointments.

FAIR PRICES.

Cutter's Prescription Pharmacy

1833 Mariposa St.

THE PEOPLE REST

Fourth Day of the Darby Trial.

Louis Peyre Concludes His Testimony.

Strong Case Against Defendant—His Crime is a Cold Blooded One.

The trial of Frank Darby for the murder of Louis Boldini was resumed before Judge Webb at 9.30 a. m. yesterday. The direct examination of Louis Peyre was resumed.

The witness testified that Darby and his partner were drunk, and Bertrand Senges and Boldini were full. They were there about twenty minutes. All five were standing at the back door. When Senges left he went around the house and toward the bridge, and witness tried to keep Darby and his partner there. The jug was sitting there filled with wine. Senges took nothing with him. Ten or fifteen minutes later Darby and his partner left, taking the gun and game bag with them, and went in the same direction that Senges took.

Boldini staid about fifteen minutes. He was hunting for worms for fish bait, but found none. He then started across the bridge. He had the jug in one hand and the shovel in the other; he was going to dig for worms where the ground was wet. They talked a moment. Boldini asked witness to come over to the camp. About five minutes after they separated he heard a gunshot; went out in front and saw the wagon in the corral. A little while after the old Mexican came to the back door. He asked where Bertrand Senges was. He said they had killed a man down in the middle of the road. He did not stay long. Witness was scared and closed the door. He then went toward the pump and got behind it and was looking out. Presently he saw Darby's partner come over the bridge and go behind a house and some trees there. Beebe then came up to where the witness was. He came up in about ten minutes. There was nothing on the back steps when he left the house. He did not go back, but went to Mendota and the Constable got back there first. The Mexican had no gun when he came and asked where Bertrand was.

Witness then started for Mendota and met Jim Lowery and Bertrand on a railroad tricycle, coming back. Bertrand gave Lowery his shotgun and went back to Mendota with witness, getting there about 6 o'clock. Found the officer, and Bertran told him what the trouble was. The three then went to Arnaudon's, who gave them a cart and horse and they went back to White's Bridge. It was about dusk. Met the Constable at the bridge. Boldini was not dead then; did not see Darby. The shovel lay alongside of Boldini, also the jug of wine. The old Mexican and the Mexican woman were standing there on the bridge. The Constable asked Bertranda to go over and help him hunt up the men who were in hiding there.

The cross-examination was conducted by Raleigh E. Rhodes, but no new material facts were elicited.

James Lowery was then sworn. He has charge of the railroad pumping station at White's Bridge. He went to Mendota on a velocipede in the afternoon and on his return he met Senges, who told me where he was going, and after having a conversation with him he came back with the witness. On the way back met Peyre and after a conversation they both went to Mendota, leaving the gun with the witness. When he got back to the pumping station witness met Beebe and went down to the bridge and saw a man lying wounded in the shoulder. This was about 7 o'clock. Beebe and witness staid there two or three minutes and the two returned to the pump house. Beebe was then crossing the railroad bridge toward Mendota. As to sobriety he seemed to be all right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rhodes, the witness stated that he took Senges' gun back and put it in the pump house and next morning gave it back to Senges.

Ambrose Adams, Constable at Mendota, was then sworn. He related how Senges and Peyre called on him on June 22d, and told of the killing and of his going to White's Bridge. Saw Lena Castro alongside Boldini, who was lying on the bridge. Went to the hotel and hitched his horse and then went to the pumping station and saw Lowery. Went back across the river and found Beebe; talked with him a few minutes and sent him up to town. He then pointed out where he found Darby. He roused him up and left Darby and Beebe there with his son. Witness went back after his horse and cart and picked up Darby's gun in the rear of the hotel. Then got Darby and came back to the bridge and stopped to look at Boldini. Left him in charge of Senges and went to Mendota with Darby and Beebe. Kept Darby in Arnaudon's hotel. He took two shells from Darby's coat pocket after he got back to town. The shells were produced and offered in evidence.

Mr. Short gave notice that the defense would ask that the jury be taken to the scene of the tragedy, and District Attorney Snow said he would co-operate in that matter. Judge Webb stated that the jury would not be taken there.

On cross-examination by Mr. Short Mr. Adams stated that he saw a jug and a shovel lying by the wounded man. He then described how he found Boldini. His shirt was open and his coat off. Witness spoke to him, but he did not answer; covered him with a blanket and ordered them to take care of him until he (witness) got back. When the train arrived he took Coroner Long over there, and went down to the corral. Ordered Senges to unload the wagon to take Boldini to town. Among the things enumerated as taken out was a gun, which Senges said was his. This was between two and half past two in the morning, when according to Senges and Lowery, the gun was locked up by Lowery in the pumping station. He saw a fire about o'clock out in the middle of the corral. There was a fence between the wagon and the end of the bridge. He did not take Darby back to the bridge. At this point the noon recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ambrose Adams, cross-examined, said that Darby did not have his gun with him at the time he was arrested.

Judge Webb then recalled the witness and asked if he was present that night at o'clock when the wagon was unloaded and he said that he was and that he saw the gun taken out of the wagon but did not have it in his hand and could not tell whether it was a muzzle loader or not.

Dr. J. D. Davidson, county physician and surgeon, testified that he treated Louis Boldini for a gunshot wound in the shoulder, midway between shoulder and neck, breaking the clavicle, about the size of a dollar. It struck the cervical vertebrae and was deflected and he cut out the mass, pieces of bone, clothing, two gun wads and between thirty and forty shot. Witness thought they were double B shot. He identified the contents extracted from the wound, which were offered in evidence. Dr. Davidson testified that the shot, bones, etc., were substantially in the same condition as when sealed up by him. He illustrated on Attorney Short the entrance and course of the wound—inward and a trifle downward, and also with a shotgun the course of the wound.

On redirect he stated that the cervical vertebrae deflected the charge slightly.

Coroner G. L. Long, the next witness, described his trip to White's Bridge on the night of the tragedy. He found two men lying there on the bridge, an old Mexican and Louis Boldini, who was wounded. Boldini was cold; wrapped him up. He wanted water, which was given him. Got him to Mendota with Senges' team and brought him to Fresno on the early morning freight. Constable Adams and Darby and Prosper Idiart came on the train with witness. Had Boldini in the baggage car, lying on a mattress. Idiart, Adams and Darby were in and out of the car. They came in and stood at Boldini's feet.

Dr. Long was then asked what was said then and there. He said he asked Boldini if he knew any of these men. Boldini pointed to Darby and said, "Yes, that man shot me yesterday." He asked Boldini if he was positive. Boldini said "Yes." He then asked him, "Are you sure?" He said, "Yes." The defendant did not say anything.

Mr. Short moved to strike out this evidence on the usual grounds. Motion denied.

On cross-examination by Mr. Short Dr. Long testified that he had the Mexican and Lena Castro in the corral unload their lumber wagon to haul Boldini to Mendota. There were some boxes and truck. Heard something said about a gun. It was under the bedding on the ground or in the wagon. His best recollection is that it was under a mattress or clothing on the ground.

When he first found Boldini the only thing he could say was "water." Afterwards he told witness three or four times that he would get well. He could use his eyes, but could not move the upper part of his body except his right hand. He did not ask him if Darby was the man who shot him. Was not taking any undue interest in the prosecution of the case.

Marius Joussaud of Mendota, sworn, stated that he worked for Joe Arnaudon for two years. Heard of the killing of Boldini. Was at Mendota hotel when the defendant was brought in about half past 8 with Willie Adams. He came in quick and sat in a corner of the bar room. Saw him next morning at 6 a.m. He went to the washroom and there found Mrs. Arnaudon. Darby, then in the washroom, cried and said "If I had had no hands yesterday it would be better for me." Then he went to breakfast.

On the 29th of May I sold him a pound of powder, a box of primers and two bits worth of double B shot and a bottle of oil to clean the gun. The books of entry were exhibited, showing the account; also shot of the same size. He went out on the porch and loaded the shells.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Short. The book of account was then offered in evidence. The item of shot was interlined, and witness stated that he was called to wait on some one else and the clerk finished the entry. He knew Bertrand Senges; had not talked with him about the case. Know Lena Castro; had not talked to her about the case. Did not see Darby pour shot down a little girl's back.

The people then rested their case and the court adjourned to 9 a.m. this morning, when Mr. Short will make the opening statement for the defense.

BRYAN'S VISIT.

Received by President McKinley.

The Colonel Wants His Sick Men Discharged From Military Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan is in town today and called at the war department. After leaving the war department Colonel Bryan and his party went to the White House. They were cordially received by President McKinley and remained in conference with him for more than one hour. They did not proffer a request for the mustering out of the regiment as a whole, but only for the discharge of such members as are disabled by disease.

They represented that about twenty per cent of the members of the regiment were ill and urged that these should be relieved and sent to their homes, where, they argued, in all probability most of them would speedily recover because of the difference in the climates of Nebraska and Florida. The President talked sympathetically with his callers concerning the condition of these men, but he made no positive promise as to the course he would pursue in the matter.

Mr. Bryan said as he left the White House that he would return to his regiment tonight. He was dressed in the full uniform of a colonel and beyond the fact that his complexion testified to his exposure to the southern sun, he looked very much as he did in the campaign days of 1896.

VERY LITTLE DUST.

Disgusted Miners Return From the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—The steamer Humboldt arrived here today, twelve days from St. Michael with 230 passengers from Dawson. The majority of them were "cheechacos," glad to get back to civilization. There were only a few who had any gold dust.

David Bellberg had the largest sack. He told purser Taggis that he was bringing out $60,000 spending money.

Purser Taggis estimates the total amount of treasure brought down on the steamer at $100,000. The troops that were taken up from San Francisco on the Humboldt left St. Michael September 8th for Rampart City on the steamer Arnold. The steamer Lelanaw sailed from St. Michael for San Francisco September 10th with a small passenger list.

Murder and Suicide.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 22.—Charles Cushen Berry, colored, today shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide. The dead man and woman leave three sons and two daughters. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

NEWS LETTER FROM MANILA

The Situation Very Complicated.

Aguinaldo's Hypocritical Professions.

Belief That He Is Holding On in Order to be Bought Out.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

MANILA, P.I., August 30.—From an American point of view the situation here today is simply one of expectancy, the authorities awaiting instructions from Washington and their subordinates hoping for relief from their onerous duties and a speedy return to their homes.

The Spaniards, firm in the belief that Manila was surrendered after the peace negotiations had been commenced, swagger about the city with an air of confidence that it will soon be restored to them.

The Filipinos, with characteristic nonchalance, are making hay while the sun shines, relieving their American friends of their hard earned cash by every conceivable means, and wondering how much longer their good fortune will continue.

What the insurgents, under Aguinaldo, think of the situation no one seems to know, or care. They are on the outside and not seriously considered as a factor at this stage of the game, by either side, apparently. At the same time, as a measure of precaution, they are not allowed to carry arms into the city, although no other restriction is placed upon them.

While all the banks have been open for business for several days and most of the stores are open, there are still many prominent merchants who have not yet resumed operations, apparently hesitating until the future of the city and islands has been definitely determined.

The herculean task of restoring order from the chaos due to the shiftlessness of the Spaniards is slowly, but surely being accomplished by the American officers detailed to undertake it. The brunt of the city work is borne by Brigadier General MacArthur, whose duties as military commandant and provost marshal general of Manila are as multitudinous and far reaching as those of the ubiquitous Koko in the "Mikado." The appointment of Colonels J. S. Smith of the First California and S. Overshine, Twenty-third United States infantry, as his deputies provost marshal for the districts north and south of the Pasig river, relieves him very materially of outside work; but still leave him work enough for a dozen men in the city proper.

Brigadier General F. V. Greene, who has charge of all fiscal affairs of the local government, and Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Whittier, the new collector of customs, have had their hands full; but Brigadier General Anderson, who has been assigned to the district of Cavite, seems to have been shelved.

Despite the lack of any definite knowledge as to the future of the Philippines, business is decidedly brisk in Manila at present and there is every indication of the approach of a boom. The fact that everything has been practically tied up for the past three months necessarily occasions an immense amount of work, now that the embargo has been removed, but apart from this the advent of the American administration of affairs and the prospect of its being prolonged indefinitely have lent an impetus to trade, which nothing else could have given it.

One of the first official acts of the new administration was to clear the channel at the mouth of the river Pasig of the obstructions placed there by the Spaniards, thereby reopening the port of Manila for commerce. Immediately after this had been done the fleet of inter-island steamers which, by an arrangement with Admiral Dewey, had been anchored out in the harbor, and used as refuges by the various consulates, returned to their berths at the river quays, and after discharging their passengers, were ordered refitted for their former occupations pending the decision of the prize court as to their ultimate fate. This has caused an enormous amount of traffic along the water front, and both the custom house and captains of the port officer have been deluged with business for the past ten days.

In accordance with the requirements of international law no change has as yet been made in the customs regulations, hence the tariff in force before the war is still maintained, and the coffers of the treasury are being replenished very materially. It was naturally expected that under the new regime the import duties would be considerably reduced and many merchants laid their plans accordingly but in spite of exorbitant duties the demand so far exceeds the supply that the merchants are only too glad to get their goods through as fast as they arrive.

Several Americans have already announced their intention of embarking in business here.

The reopening of the cable to Hong Kong and resumption of traffic along the inter-island telegraph lines has placed the merchants once more in direct communication with their agents, but up to the present little news has been received, the small force employed in the local office having been inadequate to handle the volume of business.

It was, however, learned that Senor Don Diego de los Rios y Nicolau, the provincial governor of Iloilo, had issued a proclamation, declaring himself governor general of the islands, in accordance with instructions from his government, and that the seat of the Spanish government had been established at Iloilo.

The only impediment in the way of restoring absolute confidence is Aguinaldo, who has informed Governor General Merritt that in the event of the United States holding the Philippines permanently, or at least formally declaring a protectorate over it, his followers would lay down their arms, but until that time it would not be safe for him to do so. While all this is very plausible, it is the concensus of opinion among the English speaking merchants and residents here that the rebels, and especially Emilo Aguinaldo, are only holding out in order to be bought. The fact that one of Aguinaldo's lieutenants is authority for the statement that an agreement had been made with the American officials by the terms of which Aguinaldo was to be made governor of a province, and each of his officers to be given minor positions, provided his troops lay down their arms, would tend to show that this opinion has some basis, particularly when General Merritt, upon learning of this statement, said emphatically that "no agreement whatever had been made with Aguinaldo upon any subject."

The departure of Governor General Merritt and his staff for Paris today effectually disposes of further negotiations with the insurgent leader for the present, whatever inducements may have been held out to them secretly, for it is hardly to be supposed that so delicate a duty would be delegated by Merritt to a deputy.

It is significant that coincident with the departure of Major General Merritt for Paris the report should have been spread that three of Aguinaldo's trusted lieutenants have already left for Washington, with the avowed intention of reaching the American capital ahead of Brigadier General Greene, who is scheduled to leave today on board the China.

Certain it is that the insurrectors held secret meetings in various parts of the city yesterday, for the purpose of determining their future plan of campaign; and that the result of their deliberations was carefully withheld from publication.

The ecclesiastical party has apparently concluded to accept the inevitable with the best grace possible under the circumstances. At any rate neither the archbishop nor any of his satellites made the slightest attempt to interfere with the policy adopted by the new administration so far and, unless all sign fail, no such attempt will be made.

WE'RE ALL RIGHT

That's the Opinion of London Newspaper Men.

Frank R. Gray and Ian R. Newton Give Their Views on Fresno.

Ian R. Newton and Frank R. Gray, representatives of the London Telegraph, arrived in Fresno yesterday. They are making a trip around the world in the interest of the London paper and are colecting information in regard to the social and industrial conditions of the various countries which they visit. Their mission to Fresno is to collect data bearing upon the raisin industry.

The newspapermen have already visited Egypt and southern Africa, India, Persia, Ceylon, China, Japan and Australia. They have also spent considerable time in South America and the West Indies.

The visitors are well pleased with the San Joaquin valley and Fresno in particular. Mr. Newton gives his impression of the San Joaquin valley and Fresno in the following words:

"The impressions produced by a railroad journey from Stockton, with its self-important bustle, to Fresno across the fertile valley of San Joaquin in this the dying waste of departing summer is calculated to produce a feeling of dreariness and dissatisfaction, and it requires an imagination at once vivid and versatile to clothe the sun-baked wheat lands into the dainty green of springtide or the shimering glory of early summer.

"In truth the picture, panoramic in its immensity, bounded by the everlasting hills, is drawn with wonderful breadth, with nothing small or insignificant in its detail, no fore-shortening; thus making its very vastness, its beauty, its seeming monotony its chiefest charm. In clothing it is as varied as beautiful, the clear light of early morning dissipating the purpling haze, the golden wealth of high noon, the sombre half-tones of twilight gradually fading into the falling darkness of night.

"The loviliness of the plain always impresses me with an awe difficult to describe and emphasizes with strange force the rush and bustle of life.

"The California farmer if this wonderful valley is endowed with courage and never failing energy, proving to the world that once 'he has put his hand to the plough he looks not back.' Last year a short crop, this season an unprecedented small rainfall may have shaken his fortitude; be that as it may, still notwithstanding he is up and doing, loking forward to the future with hope and courage and casting behind the dark clouds of despair with undaunted stoicism. It is to such men as these that the wealth and future prosperity of the Golden State will be indebted. It is to such men as these that all honor is due; they are the very backbone of your great industrial life and I for one, albiet it may appear presumption in me, doff my hat, Sir Farmer, and wish you all success and complete prosperity in the coming years. And as a result of your labors may you receive all the blessings that God and man can give to you.

"The growth of California towns is always a source of wonderment to a traveler, and Fresno is a startling illustration. If report speaks true it has within the last twenty years increased fifteen fold in population and a thousand fold in its importance in the state—ay, and for that in the world. Do you know that you have acquired and must maintain an international reputation? London eats your raisins with a keen appreciation of their proper worth; Paris, fastidious to a degree, enjoys your claret so long as a French label proclaims it; Berlin pronounces your prunes equal to the best the market contains, and your canned fruits—are they not seen in every store in the world? At the Hamburg International Exposition I had the pleasure of witnessing the award gained by you for fruits of all descriptions against all comers.

"This has been accomplished in twenty years, and I propound the question, 'What of the next twenty?' It is in your lands to do with them what you will. Think over this! Your argosy freighted with doubts and fears has been launched on the flood tide of success and it requires but a firm hand at the tiller to guide it into the pleasant waters of prosperity and make safe anchorage.

"The few hours I have spent in your city have impressed me with surprise. Everything is worthy the enterprise of your nature—broad, well lighted streets handsomely appointed stores, large and commodious public buildings, hospitable hotels, in fact a model town, in which one and all seem working for the common weal. And a feature calling for special mention and which is such a delightful addition to Fresno is the beautiful homes with the refreshing greenery of their well kept lawns, the glorious beauty of many hued flowers and their shady trees."

Plucky Marines Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President today reviewed from the portico of the White House a detachment of 200 members of the marine corps which served at Guantanamo during the war. The marines had just arrived and they marched direct to the executive mansion, headed by the marine band.

WILL MOVE ON WASHINGTON

Bold Step of Philippine Insurgents.

Emissaries Arrive on the China.

The Representatives Will Argue for Complete Independence of the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The transport steamer China arrived from Manila this morning.

Among the passengers on the China were Privates Jenkins, Thomas, Brown and Nyles of Battery G, Third artillery; McCann, Eighteenth infantry; Russel and Whitehead, Fourteenth infantry, and Ulbricht of the Montana volunteers. Ulbricht returned on account of disability, while all the other men came back because of the expiration of their terms of service.

Among the passengers were Fillipo Agoncillo and Jose Lopez, who are going to Washington as representatives of Aguinaldo. Agoncillo did not come direct from Manila, but started from Hong Kong, where he has been for some time. He says that he is not familiar with the conditions existing at Manila except what he has been told by Aguinaldo. He declines to make public what Aguinaldo wants or expects, but states that the insurgents generally look for ultimate independence. After a short stay at Washington the two men will proceed to Paris to attend the meeting of the peace commission.

Other passengers on the ship were Brigadier General Greene and staff, Adjutant General Babcock, Captain Rethers, assistant surgeon First California volunteers, and Murat Halstead. General Green says that he was not recalled for any particular reason that he knows of. He received his orders to return to San Francisco the same day that General Merritt received orders to proceed to Paris by way of Suez. With reference to the report that he was recalled owing to his action in conducting an illegal court martial at sea, General Greene says that Major General E. S. Otis gave him the cases to try and showed him a paragraph in the articles of war giving him the authority to try them. The cases were tried according to General Otis' orders and the findings of the court were later reversed by the Washington authorities.

General Greene says there is no truth in the story that he had trouble with General Merritt. On the contrary he says they are the best of friends.

Speaking of the situation at Manila General Greene expressed the opinion that there would be no trouble with Aguinaldo, but he declined to go into details. The health conditions at Manila are improving, but it is extremely difficult to prevent disease from spreading among the American soldiers, as the Spaniards but recently occupied the buildings and left the germs of disease behind them.

A passenger on the China disclosed some further information regarding the reported agreement between Wildman and the insurgents.

He said: "Wildman promised General Aguinaldo that the American forces would combine with the insurgents for the purpose of driving the Spaniards out of the Philippines. It was a joint war, and I think that the insurgents understood that the Americans were there to aid them to gain their independence and cast off the yoke of Spain."

Agoncillo lived in the same residence with Consul Wildman for almost two years.

It is very clear that there is some complication in the matter of consul Wildman's promises, which were probably misunderstood by the insurgent leaders. It is also obvious that the native commissioners are bent on a mission to argue independence for the group.

Speaking of the conduct of the soldiers during the battles, General Greene said that the volunteers fought and acted like regulars and that he was proud of them. After the first onslaught the men were as cool as could be and prepared for anything. The fire of the Americans was particularly deadly at all times. General Greene left for Washington tonight.

Robert W. Galt, chief engineer of the Charleston, was invalided home on account of sickness, and will report at Mare Island navy yard.

Captain Assistant Surgeon Rethers of the First California regiment returned on a thirty days leave of absence pending his resignation.

The transport Senator left for San Francisco four days before the China sailed for Manila, but the latter did not sight her at sea.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE

Made by the Southern Pacific—Dining Cars Put On.

Taking effect about September 26th, the Southern Pacific Company propose to improve passenger service in and out of Fresno.

From San Francisco it is proposed to have train No. 17 leave about 5 p. m., coming down on the West Side of the San Joaquin via Mendota and Collis, arriving at Fresno about as at present. It is also proposed to put on a new train for Fresno leaving San Francisco about 5.30 p. m., coming down on the main line via. Lathrop and Merced, reaching here before midnight.

Northbound, the 5.30 a. m. train, No. 40 will continue as at present; No. 20, leaving here at 11.10 a. m. and arriving at San Francisco at 6.45 p. m., will run via Mendota and Newman. At 11.30 a. m. a mixed passenger and freight train will run on the main line via Merced and Lathrop. No. 19 will continue to run from San Francisco down the main line via Merced and Lathrop as at present. No. 18, which now leaves Fresno at 11.50, will probably leave here at 12.30 a. m., reaching San Francisco at 8.45 a. m., instead of 7.15 as at present.

For the better accommodation of passengers it is proposed to run a dining car on trains No. 17 and 18. This will enable Fresno people to have dinner on the train leaving San Francisco at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and have breakfast on the train leaving here at midnight.

A Millionaire's Sudden Death.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 22.—William T. Rile, the Patterson N. J. millionaire silk manufacturer, died here suddenly yesterday of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was 40 years of age.

WHEAT OPTIONS.

The Market Firmer Than in Months Past.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—All the weakness which marked the close of yesterday's wheat market had disappeared at the opening today and was replaced by strength exceeding that shown for several weeks. Nearly all the features, including the market were distinctly in favor of the buying side.

Liverpool was strong and higher at the opening, and continued to advance during the day. Paris was also higher, showing an advance of 25 centimes. Duluth and other outside markets reported materially higher prices for the cash article. Northwestern receipts were as reported, 381 cars against 444 last week and 1,134 a year ago. The figures were afterwards corrected to 931 cars, but the correction had apparently no effect on prices. Opening trades for December ranged from 63⅜c to 64c, compared with yesterday's closing pri compared with yesterday's closing price of 63⅜c.

This was about at call price and selling against those privileges caused the market to hesitate for a short time, a few sales being made at 63⅝ @ ¾c That was the low point of the day. The demand of the shorts, which was light at the opening, grew heavier as the session progressed, and, as no great amount of wheat came out, a steady upward movement took place which did not stop until 64⅜c had been bid. At those figures, holders let go more freely and the advance was checked. Some selling was caused by the reports of rains in the winter belt which were badly needed and receipts yesterday and tody of 220,000 bushels brought here for mixing purposes were also a slight incentive to sell but not enough to affect prices much.

Late in the day, the market which some time previous had been rather quiet, became active again on reports from New York that 80 boat loads had been worked for export. Private London cables reported poor Russian crop prospects. December closed ¼c and September ½c higher.

Corn was steady with a somewhat better trade. The close was ⅛c higher.

There was a large trade in oats and prices again advanced sharply. Commission houses who have recently been large sellers, bought heavily and the elevator people and shorts were al free buyers. The cash demand was excellent.

Provisions were affected by the firmness of grain and acted as a check on short selling and though the demand was light, offerings were more so. December pork closed 2½c higher; December lard a shade higher and January ribs 2½c higher.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Consular Certificates Will No Longer be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The secretary of the treasury today made an important ruling in which he holds that Chinese consuls in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country. In an order issued to officers of customs, attention is called to an opinion of the acting attorney general, in which it is held that there is no authority in existing laws under which consular officers of China in foreign countries may issue to Chinese subjects of exempt classes, the certificates prescribed by section 6, of the act approved July 5, 1884, relating to the exclusion of the Chinese.

Custom officers are instructed as follows:

"The practice which heretofore obtained of accepting such consular certificates will be discontinued and Chinese subjects of the permitted classes coming into the United States from China must produce certificates from the government of China and those coming from other foreign countries in which they are residents, must produce under the treaty of 1894, the certificates of the government of such countries and not the certificates of consular, customs or other subordinate officers of China. All rulings heretofore made in conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked."

The effect of this ruling will be to prohibit the entry into this country of the privileged classes except upon presentation of certificates issued by the imperial Chinese government. In view of the fact that the government has never issued certificates of this character, it is believed that comparatively few Chinese, even of the exempt class will apply hereafter for admission.

SAILED AWAY.

Another Spanish Detachment Leaves Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 22.—The Spanish transport San Francisco sailed for Spain today. There was a repetition of yesterday's scene when the Asturias battalion of Spanish troops marched to the wharf for embarkation. Captain General Macias and his staff reviewed the departing soldiers, who bade farewell to their sweethearts and wives.

Some of the soldiers wept profusely and there was quite a pathetic aspect to the affair. As the ship swung away from the pier, the soldiers on board of her raised a faint cheer and the women proceeded to the seawall where they stood for hours waving their handkerchiefs until the San Francisco was only a speck on the horizon.

The Spaniards, at the meetings of the military commission, are raising many questions regarding the civil administration of the islands and the disposition of public property, but the American commissioners refuse to discuss them as being beyond their jurisdiction. Our commissioners are disposed to allow the Spaniards to carry off a lot of useless old material rather than to make a fight to retain it.

The United States steamer Supply is here, bound for Santiago.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Foster M. Voorhees Nominated for Governor.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—The Republican state convention met here today and nominated Foster M. Voorhees as its candidate for Governor.

Mr. Voorhees is at present a senator from Union county and in his capacity as president of the senate has been acting as Governor since Governor John G. Griggs was chosen Attorney General.

There was only one session of the convention, lasting about two hours and the gathering was the most harmonious affair of the sort ever gotten together in New Jersey. Attorney General Griggs presided and his speech, mainly devoted to national affairs, was the feature of the convention.

Mr. Voorhees was nominated by acclamation and as the Governor is the only state officer elected by the people the work of the convention was soon performed.

The platform is devoted mainly to state issues. A paragraph expressing faith in the ability of the Republican national administraton to deal with incompetency n the army was, on motion of State Chairman Murphy, stricken out.

Mr. Murphy, who had presented his resignation some days ago, was prevailed upon to reconsider his withdrawal and continue at the head of the state committee.

THREE KINGS IN ONE HAND

Trouble Brewing in Samoa.

Germany Bent on Asserting Herself.

The Death of Malietoa Revives All the Troubles With Mataafa and Tamasese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamship Alameda from Sydney, Auckland, Apia and Honolulu, brought further particulars concerning the death of King Malietoa. The King's death was due to typhoid fever. He died on Monday, August 22d, and was buried on the 24th, a large number of natives and whites attending the funeral. Revs. J. E. Newell and J. Marnott, assisted by native pastors, conducted the ceremonies.

The aged monarch of Samoa was convinced that his time had come, and he accordingly resigned himself to his end with the characteristic apathy of the Polynesian races. In appearance Malietoa was a fine looking, stalwart man, with a grey, grizzled mustache.

According to a report current it was believed at Samoa that if H. M. S. Ringdove had not been at Apia the Germans would have hoisted the German flag there on Malietoa's death and have proclaimed the annexation of Samoa.

Malietoa leaves a daughter, an attractive girl named Faimou, who is 17 or 18 years of age, and who was educated at the London missionary society's school at Papauta, which is near Apia. He also leaves a brother, an elderly chief, who lives at Apia.

Speaking of Samoan affairs today Purser Smith of the steamer Alameda said: "There is trouble expected there and the Germans are bringing back to the islands King Mataafa in a man-of-war. The English have a gunboat there—the Ringdove. The British, American and German consuls, the chief justice and the president of the municipal council of Apia have formed themselves into a board of control pending the election of a successor to King Malietoa, who died August 22d.

"Mataafa was deported by the powers some years ago to the Union (Tokelau) islands, to the northwest of Samoa, owing to his presence in Samoa being a disturbing political element. He was induced to surrender himself to the powers, on the understanding that it was for the good of his people that he should go away. The exiled chief was conveyed to the Union group in a German man-of-war, together with several of his relatives and friends. A recent cablegram from Europe announced the likelihood of Mataafa being returned to Samoa, and this will no doubt be done, as the consequence of Malietoa Laupepa's death. Mataafa and Laupepa were related to each other. Mataafa is popular in Samoa, and no doubt a large section of the people would be in favor of his appointment as king.

"There are several opposing sections amongst the Samoan natives, one of the largest being headed by Tamasese, and it is said that each party has a nominee for the kingship. In view of these conflicting opinions it will be seen that the position of affairs in Samoa may again become very serious and that a civil war may as likely as not result between the rival parties.

"During the war of 1888-89 the German authorities nominated the chief Tamasese as king, but the only authority he exercised was that backed by the German guns. Tamasese is still in Samoa, living at L'Ana, amongst the disaffected sections, of which he is the head."

REA AND JARMAN.

More Revelations of San Jose Municipal Politics.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 22.—In the Jarman-Rea suit for slander, S. G. Thompson, an attorney, testified today that Rea said to him that Jarman was crooked and robbed the city while in the council.

G. H. Landers, a printer in the employ of Jarman, testified that he heard a warm dispute between Rea and Jarman. Jarman asked Rea why he was slandering him behind his back.

Rea replied that he never said anything to a man's back which he would not say to his face. Rea then charged that $900 had been paid on the purchase of the steam roller and said to Jarman, "You got $400 or $450 of it." Jarman denounced this as an infamous lie.

Died Like a True Soldier.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—Captain Charles A. Worden, of Company E, Seventh United States infantry, who died yesterday from the effects of malarial fever contracted in the campaign before Santiago, was buried toady at Fairmount cemetery with military honors. Friends of the late Captain Worden believe that he would have recovered had he received proper care during his ten days' detention in quarantine at Tampa, after his arrival from Santiago, but they indignantly deny the published report that he made a dying statement to the effect that the government had allowed him to starve to death. They say that he uttered no word of complaint and died as he fought at El Caney like a true soldier.

Manila Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the treasury department has modified in an important particular the customs regulations now in force in the Philippines. Hitherto an export tax has been levied on all goods shipped from the island to foreign ports, and since the United States took possession of Manila, a customs duty has been charged upon all goods shipped to Manila from a port in the Philippines not in possession of the United States. Hence merchandise shipped from an interior port through Manila to a foreign country pays both a customs duty and an export tax. Under the new regulations, the customs duty in such cases will be refunded.

Camp Wyckoff.

CAMP WYCKOFF, Sept. 22.—Three deaths from typhoid fever were reported today. There were 342 patients in the general hospital this morning. About half of these will be removed to New York hospitals tomorrow and those remaining will be placed in the permanent ward. The men of Company M, Tenth cavalry, who arrived from Cuba on the City of Mexico yesterday, were landed today. The eighteen sick were sent to the general hospital at this place from Santiago.

Gage Opens the Campaign.

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 22.—Armory hall was crowded to hear Henry T. Gage, nominee for governor when he opened the Republican campaign in Santa Barbara tonight. With Mr Gage were R. J. Waters, candidate for congress from the Sixth district; N. Blackstock, candidate for railroad commissioner; Frank F. Davis and Will. A. Harris. The two latter were the principal speakers, Gage making but a short address.

Necessary and Justifiable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Lieutenant Colonel Dudley of the judge advocate general's department, has returned to Washington and is now engaged in the preparation of his report upon the conditions under which the Spanish prisoners on the Harvard were killed. It is believed that Colonel Dudley has already collected sufficient testimony to make clear the fact that the firing upon the Spaniards was a necessary and justifiable action.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Stop that cough! Take warning. It may lead to consumption. A 25c bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for constipation, it's the best, and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy; sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, cor. Mariposa and K streets.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE postoffice at Fresno, Cal., on September 21, 1898. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised," and give the date of this advertisement. If not called for in fourteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Burns, Mrs Florence	Haggett, Mrs A C
Burns, Mrs F	Hanson, Miss Martha
Bloyd, Mrs Rose	Hathaway, Miss Ella
Besay, Mrs Jennie	Hartley, Mrs Jerome
Barkley, Mrs N E	Larson, Mrs Emma
Clark, Mrs F	Mankins, Miss Ida (2)
Benton, Mrs Alnora	Murray, Miss Cora
Curtis, Mrs Rose	Noonan, Mrs J E
Daley, Mrs Amber	Portman, Mrs S F
De Martens, Mrs Posie	Robb, Mrs Emma
Deitrick, Mrs A	Robson, Mrs Elizabeth
De Witt, Mrs M E	Sanford, Mrs E D
Fuller, Mrs Jane	Search, Mrs Eugenia
Gohen, Miss Daisy	Spano, Mrs Lizzie
Good, Miss Ollie	Turner, Mrs Laura
Grey, Miss Hattie	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Aiken, Thos	Lambert, Mr J E
Bartoloni, Mr George	Lander, George
Brien, Mr William	Langford, F J
Brower, Mr N	Lee, Mr E W
Brown, Harry	Lerong, Mr Chris
Canyon, Mr Fred	Lowson, Mr D
Carlson, Mr John	Madson, Frank
Cook, Mr F C	Miles, Mr G A
Cook, Wm H	McLane, Mr Geo
Cress, J	Odell, Mr Bert
Davis, Mr Edward	Owens, Mr G W
Dennis, Mr Frederick	Patterson, W J
Driscoll, Mr W A	Pedler, Tom
Dryden, Mr Rex	Phillips, Johnnie C
Edmondson, Mr D S	Pierson, S W
Favors, John Lewis	Prather, W R
Foster, Mr Warner	Robson, Mr M V
George, Jack	Sans, Monsieur John (2)
Good, Z B	Schmall, Geo
Gray, Mr O D	Schmondt, J
Hall, Mr Walter	Spaith, Mr & Mrs Adam
Hogle, Mr William	Truett, Mr J F
Hopkins, C H	Townsend, C F
Janhson, Mr Claus	Whitefield, C D
Keightley, George	White, Robert
Kelly, Mike	Wittwer, Mr Herman
King, Mr Robert	Ziegler, John
Lacy, Mr C E	Cashear of the Fresno Bank
Layton, Mr William	

FOREIGN LIST.

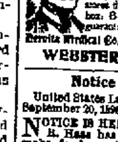
Bourbon, Mrs Gabina	Tanzola, Mr Frank (2)
Barre, Senora Lucina de	Valenzuela, Jose
Caetano, Antonio J	Kanagaki, Mr G (3)
Freitas, Antonio Roberto	Saigawa, Mr T
Freitas, Mr Anton	Hatashita, R
Giuseppe, Mr Jacopi	Kawa, Mr S
Horligon, P	Nakaoka, Mr
Juan, La	Kusaka, Mr G
Locatelli, Sig Cesare	Nishiyama, Bro R
Leiva, Mr A G	Taniguchi, H
Mandic, Signor Gligorio	Tamura, Mr B
Romelin, Monsieura Menaud	Yyeda, K
Rossi, Mr C	Ishimaka, Mr S
Sander, Carrie	Geeye, H K
Tanzola, Mr F G	Cundyer, Y D

PACKAGES.

Savinovic, Mr Vice	Clarke, Miss Nellie

JOHN W. SHORT, Postmaster.

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Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Visalia, California, September 20, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HENRY H. Hass has filed notice of intention to make final proof before T. G. Hart, County Clerk, at his office in Fresno, California, on Tuesday, the first day of November, 1898, on timber culture application No. 2940, for the southwest quarter of section No 15, in township No. 15 south of range No. 14 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: George M. Kohler of Fresno, California; Charles O. Oakes of Fresno, California; Charles Frits of Fresno, California; William Hart of Jameson, California.

w2316 GEO. W. STEWART, Register.

ESTABLISHED June, 1898.

FRESH STOCK.

Up-to-date Appointments.

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